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(54) **COMPOSITION COMPRISING THE COMBINATION OF AT LEAST ONE FATTY SUBSTANCE, A PARTICULAR CARBOXYLIC ACID AND AN OXIDATION DYE AND/OR AN ALKALINE AGENT**

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See application file for complete search history.

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(57) **ABSTRACT**

The invention relates to a composition comprising the combination of at least one fatty substance, the total content of fatty substance being greater than or equal to 30% by weight, relative to the total weight of the composition, at least one particular carboxylic acid and at least one oxidation dye and/or an alkaline agent.

**20 Claims, No Drawings**

**COMPOSITION COMPRISING THE  
COMBINATION OF AT LEAST ONE FATTY  
SUBSTANCE, A PARTICULAR CARBOXYLIC  
ACID AND AN OXIDATION DYE AND/OR AN  
ALKALINE AGENT**

CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED  
APPLICATIONS

This is a National Stage Application of PCT/EP2021/ 10  
086271, filed internationally on Dec. 16, 2021, which claims  
priority to French Application No. 2013508, filed Dec. 17,  
2020, both of which are incorporated by reference herein in  
their entireties.

The invention relates to a composition comprising the 15  
combination of at least one fatty substance, the total content  
of fatty substance being greater than or equal to 30% by  
weight, relative to the total weight of the composition, at  
least one particular carboxylic acid and at least one oxida-  
tion dye and/or an alkaline agent.

The invention also relates to a process for dyeing and/or 20  
lightening keratin fibres, in particular the hair, using this  
composition.

Finally, the invention relates to the use of such a compo- 25  
sition for dyeing keratin fibres, and in particular the hair.

Many people have sought for a long time to modify the 30  
colour of their hair and in particular to mask their grey hair.

It is known practice to dye keratin fibres, in particular 35  
human keratin fibres such as the hair, to obtain permanent  
colourings with dyeing compositions containing oxidation  
dye precursors, in particular oxidation bases, such as ortho-  
or para-phenylenediamines, ortho- or para-aminophenols, or  
heterocyclic compounds such as pyrazoles, pyrazolinones or  
pyrazolo-pyridines. These oxidation bases are colourless or  
weakly coloured compounds which, when combined with 40  
oxidizing products, can give rise to coloured compounds via  
a process of oxidative condensation.

It is also possible to vary the shades obtained with these 45  
oxidation bases by combining them with couplers or colour  
modifiers. The variety of molecules used as oxidation bases  
and couplers allows a wide range of colours to be obtained.  
However, the use of these dye compositions may have a  
certain number of drawbacks.

Specifically, after application to keratin fibres, the dyeing 50  
power obtained may not be entirely satisfactory, or may even  
be weak, and lead to a restricted range of colours.

The colourings may also be insufficiently persistent with 55  
respect to external agents such as light, shampoo or perspi-  
ration, and may also be too selective, i.e. the difference in  
colouring is too great along the same keratin fibre that is  
differently sensitized between its end and its root.

There is a real need to provide a composition for dyeing 60  
keratin fibres, in particular human keratin fibres such as the  
hair, which does not have the drawbacks mentioned above,  
i.e. which is capable of resulting in a colouring having an  
intense colouring with an improved fastness as well as a  
good covering of grey hair and a good selectivity, and which  
is capable of resulting in good dyeing performance, even  
after a period of storage.

These aims and others are achieved by the present inven- 65  
tion, one subject of which is thus a composition, in particular  
for dyeing keratin fibres, comprising:

at least one fatty substance, the total content of fatty  
substance being greater than or equal to 30% by weight,  
relative to the total weight of the composition,  
at least one compound chosen from N,N-dicarboxymeth-  
ylglutamic acid, its salts and mixtures thereof, and

at least one oxidation dye and/or at least one alkaline  
agent.

A subject of the present invention is also a process for  
dyeing and/or lightening keratin fibres, in which the com-  
position according to the invention is applied to said fibres. 5

According to a preferred embodiment, the composition  
according to the invention is a composition for dyeing  
keratin fibres, in particular the hair.

The composition according to the invention may espe-  
cially lead to chromatic, powerful, intense and sparingly  
selective colourings, i.e. colourings that are uniform along  
the length of the fibre. It also allows various shades to be  
achieved in a very wide range of colours.

Furthermore, it enables a good colour build-up.

Moreover, the composition according to the invention  
leads to persistent colourings having improved fastness over  
time.

This composition also gives particularly good coverage of  
depigmented keratin fibres such as grey hair.

Moreover, the dyeing performance only deteriorates a  
small amount, if at all, after long periods of storage.

A subject of the invention is also a kit comprising, in a  
first compartment, a composition as defined above and, in a  
second compartment, an oxidizing composition comprising  
at least one chemical oxidizing agent. 25

According to the invention, the term "chemical oxidizing  
agent" is intended to mean an oxidizing agent other than  
atmospheric oxygen.

Other subjects, characteristics, aspects and advantages of  
the invention will become even more clearly apparent on  
reading the description and the examples which follow.

In that which follows, and unless otherwise indicated, the  
limits of a range of values are included in this range, in  
particular in the expressions "of between" and "ranging  
from . . . to . . .". 35

Moreover, the expression "at least one" used in the  
present description is equivalent to the expression "one or  
more".

Fatty Substance The composition according to the invention  
comprises one or more fatty substances, the total content of  
fatty substance being greater than or equal to 30% by  
weight, relative to the total weight of the composition. 40

Useful fatty substances according to the invention may be  
liquid fatty substances (or oils) and/or solid fatty substances.  
A liquid fatty substance is understood to be a fatty substance  
having a melting point of less than or equal to 25° C. at  
atmospheric pressure (1.013×10<sup>5</sup> Pa) and a solid fatty sub-  
stance is understood to be a fatty substance having a melting  
point of greater than 25° C. at atmospheric pressure (1.013×  
10<sup>5</sup> Pa). 50

For the purposes of the present invention, the melting  
point corresponds to the temperature of the most endother-  
mic peak observed on thermal analysis (differential scanning  
calorimetry or DSC) as described in the standard ISO  
11357-3; 1999. The melting point may be measured using a  
differential scanning calorimeter (DSC), for example the  
calorimeter sold under the name MDSC 2920 by the com-  
pany TA Instruments. In the present patent application, all  
the melting points are determined at atmospheric pressure  
(1.013×10<sup>5</sup> Pa). 60

The term "fatty substance" is understood to mean an  
organic compound that is insoluble in water at 25° C. and at  
atmospheric pressure (1.013×10<sup>5</sup> Pa) (solubility of less than  
5% by weight, and preferably less than 1% by weight, even  
more preferentially less than 0.1% by weight). They bear in  
their structure at least one hydrocarbon-based chain includ-  
ing at least 6 carbon atoms and/or a sequence of at least two

siloxane groups. In addition, the fatty substances are generally soluble in organic solvents under the same temperature and pressure conditions, for instance chloroform, dichloromethane, carbon tetrachloride, ethanol, benzene, toluene, tetrahydrofuran (THF), liquid petroleum jelly or decamethylcyclopentasiloxane.

Advantageously, the fatty substances that may be used in the present invention are neither (poly)oxyalkylenated nor (poly)glycerolated.

Preferably, useful fatty substances according to the invention are non-silicone.

The term "non-silicone fatty substance" is intended to mean a fatty substance not containing any Si—O bonds and the term "silicone fatty substance" is intended to mean a fatty substance containing at least one Si—O bond.

More particularly, the liquid fatty substance(s) according to the invention is/are chosen from C6 to C16 liquid hydrocarbons, liquid hydrocarbons comprising more than 16 carbon atoms, non-silicone oils of animal origin, oils of triglyceride type of plant or synthetic origin, fluoro oils, liquid fatty alcohols, liquid esters of fatty acid and/or of fatty alcohol other than triglycerides, and silicone oils, and mixtures thereof.

It is recalled that the fatty alcohols, esters and acids more particularly contain at least one saturated or unsaturated, linear or branched hydrocarbon-based group, comprising from 6 to 40 and better still from 8 to 30 carbon atoms, which is optionally substituted, in particular, with one or more hydroxyl groups (in particular 1 to 4). If they are unsaturated, these compounds may comprise one to three conjugated or unconjugated carbon-carbon double bonds.

As regards the C6 to C16 liquid hydrocarbons, these may be linear, branched, or optionally cyclic, and are preferably chosen from alkanes. Examples that may be mentioned include hexane, cyclohexane, undecane, dodecane, isododecane, tridecane or isoparaffins, such as isohexadecane or isodecane, and mixtures thereof.

The liquid hydrocarbons comprising more than 16 carbon atoms may be linear or branched, and of mineral or synthetic origin, and are preferably chosen from liquid paraffins or liquid petroleum jelly (or mineral oil), polydecenes, hydrogenated polyisobutene such as Parleam®, and mixtures thereof.

A hydrocarbon-based oil of animal origin that may be mentioned is perhydrosqualene.

The triglyceride oils of plant or synthetic origin are preferably chosen from liquid triglycerides of fatty acids comprising from 6 to 30 carbon atoms, for instance heptanoic or octanoic acid triglycerides, or alternatively, for example, sunflower oil, corn oil, soybean oil, marrow oil, grapeseed oil, sesame seed oil, hazelnut oil, apricot oil, macadamia oil, arara oil, castor oil, avocado oil, caprylic/capric acid triglycerides, for instance those sold by the company Stearinerie Dubois or those sold under the names Miglyol® 810, 812 and 818 by the company Dynamit Nobel, jojoba oil and shea butter oil, and mixtures thereof.

As regards the fluoro oils, they may be chosen from perfluoromethylcyclopentane and perfluoro-1,3-dimethylcyclohexane, sold under the names Flutec® PC1 and Flutec® PC3 by the company BNFL Fluorochemicals; perfluoro-1,2-dimethylcyclobutane; perfluoroalkanes such as dodecafluoropentane and tetradecafluorohexane, sold under the names PF 5050® and PF 5060® by the company 3M, or bromoperfluorooctyl sold under the name Foralkyl® by the company Atochem; nonafluoromethoxybutane and nonafluoroethoxyisobutane; perfluoromorpholine derivatives

such as 4-trifluoromethylperfluoromorpholine sold under the name PF 5052® by the company 3M.

The liquid fatty alcohols that are suitable for use in the invention are more particularly chosen from linear or branched, saturated or unsaturated alcohols, preferably unsaturated or branched alcohols, comprising from 6 to 40 carbon atoms, preferably from 8 to 30 carbon atoms. Examples that may be mentioned include octyldodecanol, 2-butyloctanol, 2-hexyldecanol, 2-undecylpentadecanol, isostearyl alcohol, oleyl alcohol, linolenyl alcohol, ricinoleyl alcohol, undecylenyl alcohol and linoleyl alcohol, and mixtures thereof.

As regards the liquid esters of fatty acids and/or of fatty alcohols, other than the triglycerides mentioned previously, mention may be made especially of esters of saturated or unsaturated, linear C1 to C26 or branched C3 to C26 aliphatic mono- or polyacids and of saturated or unsaturated, linear C1 to C26 or branched C3 to C26 aliphatic mono- or polyalcohols, the total carbon number of the esters being greater than or equal to 6 and more advantageously greater than or equal to 10.

Preferably, for the esters of monoalcohols, at least one from among the alcohol and the acid from which the esters of the invention are derived is branched.

Among the monoesters, mention may be made of dihydroabietyl behenate; octyldodecyl behenate; isocetyl behenate; isostearyl lactate; lauryl lactate; linoleyl lactate; oleyl lactate; isostearyl octanoate; isocetyl octanoate; octyl octanoate; decyl oleate; isocetyl isostearate; isocetyl laurate; isocetyl stearate; isodecyl octanoate; isodecyl oleate; isononyl isononanoate; isostearyl palmitate; methyl acetyl ricinoleate; octyl isononanoate; 2-ethylhexyl isononanoate; octyldodecyl erucate; oleyl erucate; ethyl palmitate, isopropyl palmitate, such as 2-ethylhexyl palmitate, 2-octyldodecyl palmitate; alkyl myristates such as isopropyl 2-octyldodecyl myristate, isobutyl stearate; 2-hexyldecyl laurate, and mixtures thereof.

Preferably, among the monoesters of monoacids and of monoalcohols, use will be made of ethyl palmitate and isopropyl palmitate, alkyl myristates such as isopropyl myristate or ethyl myristate, isocetyl stearate, 2-ethylhexyl isononanoate, isodecyl neopentanoate and isostearyl neopentanoate, and mixtures thereof.

Still within the context of this variant, esters of C4 to C22 dicarboxylic or tricarboxylic acids and of C1 to C22 alcohols and esters of monocarboxylic, dicarboxylic or tricarboxylic acids and of C2 to C26 dihydroxy, trihydroxy, tetrahydroxy or pentahydroxy alcohols may also be used.

Mention may notably be made of: diethyl sebacate; diisopropyl sebacate; diisopropyl adipate; di-n-propyl adipate; dioctyl adipate; diisostearyl adipate; dioctyl maleate; glyceryl undecylenate; octyldodecyl stearyl stearate; pentaerythrityl monoricinoleate; pentaerythrityl tetraisononanoate; pentaerythrityl tetrapelargonate; pentaerythrityl tetraisostearate; pentaerythrityl tetraoctanoate; propylene glycol dicaprylate; propylene glycol dicaprate; tridecyl erucate; triisopropyl citrate; triisostearyl citrate; glyceryl trilactate; glyceryl trioctanoate; trioctyldodecyl citrate; trioctyl citrate; propylene glycol dioctanoate; neopentyl glycol diheptanoate; diethylene glycol diisononanoate; and polyethylene glycol distearates, and mixtures thereof.

The composition may also comprise, as fatty ester, sugar esters and diesters of C6 to C30 and preferably C12 to C22 fatty acids. It is recalled that the term "sugar" refers to oxygen-bearing hydrocarbon-based compounds bearing several alcohol functions, with or without aldehyde or

ketone functions, and which include at least 4 carbon atoms. These sugars may be monosaccharides, oligosaccharides or polysaccharides.

Examples of suitable sugars that may be mentioned include sucrose, glucose, galactose, ribose, fucose, maltose, fructose, mannose, arabinose, xylose and lactose, and derivatives thereof, especially alkyl derivatives, such as methyl derivatives, for instance methylglucose.

The sugar esters of fatty acids may be chosen especially from the group comprising the esters or mixtures of esters of sugars described previously and of linear or branched, saturated or unsaturated C6 to C30 and preferably C12 to C22 fatty acids. If they are unsaturated, these compounds may comprise one to three conjugated or unconjugated carbon-carbon double bonds.

The esters according to this variant may also be chosen from mono-, di-, tri- and tetraesters, polyesters, and mixtures thereof.

These esters may be, for example, oleates, laurates, palmitates, myristates, behenates, cocoates, stearates, linoleates, linolenates, caprates, arachidonates or mixtures thereof, for instance especially the mixed oleopalmitate, oleostearate and palmitostearate esters.

More particularly, use is made of monoesters and diesters and especially sucrose, glucose or methylglucose mono- or dioleates, -stearates, -behenates, -oleopalmitates, -linoleates, -linolenates and -oleostearates, and mixtures thereof.

An example that may be mentioned is the product sold under the name Glucate® DO by the company Amerchol, which is a methylglucose dioleate.

Preferably, use will be made of a liquid ester of a monoacid and of a monoalcohol.

The silicone oils that may be used in the composition A according to the present invention may be volatile or non-volatile, cyclic, linear or branched silicone oils, which are unmodified or modified with organic groups, and preferably have a viscosity from  $5 \times 10^{-6}$  to  $2.5 \text{ m}^2/\text{s}$  at  $25^\circ \text{C}$ ., and preferably  $1 \times 10^{-5}$  to  $1 \text{ m}^2/\text{s}$ .

Preferably, the silicone oils are chosen from polydialkylsiloxanes, especially polydimethylsiloxanes (PDMS), and liquid polyorganosiloxanes including at least one aryl group.

These silicone oils may also be organomodified. The organomodified silicone oils that may be used in accordance with the invention are preferably liquid silicones as defined previously and including in their structure one or more organofunctional groups attached via a hydrocarbon-based group, chosen, for example, from amine groups and alkoxy groups.

Organopolysiloxanes are defined in greater detail in Walter Noll's "Chemistry and Technology of Silicones" (1968), Academic Press. They may be volatile or non-volatile.

When they are volatile, the silicone oils are more particularly chosen from those with a boiling point of between  $60^\circ \text{C}$ . and  $260^\circ \text{C}$ ., and even more particularly from: (i) cyclic polydialkylsiloxanes including from 3 to 7 and preferably from 4 to 5 silicon atoms.

These are, for example, octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane sold notably under the name Volatile Silicone® 7207 by Union Carbide or Silbione® 70045 V2 by Rhodia, decamethylcyclopentasiloxane sold under the name Volatile Silicone® 7158 by Union Carbide, and Silbione® 70045 V5 by Rhodia, and mixtures thereof.

Mention may also be made of cyclocopolymers of the dimethylsiloxane/methylalkylsiloxane type, such as Volatile Silicone® FZ 3109 sold by the company Union Carbide.

Mention may also be made of mixtures of cyclic polydialkylsiloxanes with organosilicon compounds, such as the

mixture of octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane and tetra(trimethylsilyl)penterythritol (50/50) and the mixture of octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane and oxy-1,1'-bis(2,2,2',2',3,3'-hexatrimethylsilyloxy)neopentane;

(ii) linear volatile polydialkylsiloxanes containing 2 to 9 silicon atoms and having a viscosity of less than or equal to  $5 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}^2/\text{s}$  at  $25^\circ \text{C}$ . An example is decamethyltetrasiloxane sold in particular under the name SH 200 by Toray Silicone. Silicones falling within this category are also described in the article published in *Cosmetics and Toiletries*, Vol. 91, January 76, pp. 27-32, Todd & Byers, "Volatile Silicone Fluids for Cosmetics".

Non-volatile polydialkylsiloxanes are preferably used.

These silicone oils are more particularly chosen from polydialkylsiloxanes, among which mention may be made mainly of polydimethylsiloxanes bearing trimethylsilyl end groups.

The viscosity of the silicones is measured at  $25^\circ \text{C}$ . according to the standard ASTM 445, Appendix C.

Among these polydialkylsiloxanes, mention may be made, in a nonlimiting manner, of the following commercial products:

the Silbione® oils of the 47 and 70 047 series or the Mirasil® oils sold by Rhodia, such as, for example, the oil 70 047 V 500 000;

the oils of the Mirasil® series sold by the company Rhodia;

the oils of the 200 series from Dow Corning, such as DC200 having a viscosity of  $60\,000 \text{ mm}^2/\text{s}$ ;

the Viscasil® oils from General Electric and certain oils of the SF series (SF 96, SF 18) from General Electric.

Mention may also be made of polydimethylsiloxanes bearing dimethylsilanol end groups, known under the name dimethiconol (CTFA), such as the oils of the 48 series from the company Rhodia.

The organomodified silicones that may be used in accordance with the invention are silicones as defined previously and comprising in their structure one or more organofunctional groups attached via a hydrocarbon-based group.

As regards the liquid polyorganosiloxanes including at least one aryl group, they may especially be polydiphenylsiloxanes, and polyalkylarylsiloxanes functionalized with the organofunctional groups mentioned previously.

The polyalkylarylsiloxanes are particularly chosen from linear and/or branched polydimethyl/methylphenylsiloxanes and polydimethyl/diphenylsiloxanes with a viscosity ranging from  $1 \times 10^{-5}$  to  $5 \times 10^{-2} \text{ m}^2/\text{s}$  at  $25^\circ \text{C}$ .

Among these polyalkylarylsiloxanes, examples that may be mentioned include the products sold under the following names:

the Silbione® oils of the 70 641 series from Rhodia;

the oils of the Rhodorsil® 70 633 and 763 series from Rhodia;

the oil Dow Corning 556 Cosmetic Grade Fluid from Dow Corning;

the silicones of the PK series from Bayer, such as the product PK20;

the silicones of the PN and PH series from Bayer, such as the products PN1000 and PH1000;

certain oils of the SF series from General Electric, such as SF 1023, SF 1154, SF 1250 and SF 1265.

Among the organomodified silicones, mention may be made of polyorganosiloxanes including:

substituted or unsubstituted amine groups, such as the products sold under the names GP 4 Silicone Fluid and GP 7100 by the company Genesee or the products sold under the names Q2 8220 and Dow Corning 929 or 939

by the company Dow Corning. The substituted amine groups are in particular C1 to C4 aminoalkyl groups; alkoxy groups, hydroxyl groups.

The solid fatty substances according to the invention preferably have a viscosity of greater than 2 Pa·s, measured at 25° C. and at a shear rate of 1 s<sup>-1</sup>.

The solid fatty substance(s) is/are preferably chosen from solid fatty acids, solid fatty alcohols, solid esters of fatty acids and/or of fatty alcohols, waxes, ceramides and mixtures thereof.

The term "fatty acids" is intended to mean a long-chain carboxylic acid comprising from 6 to 40 carbon atoms, preferably from 8 to 30 carbon atoms. The solid fatty acids according to the invention preferentially comprise from 10 to 30 carbon atoms and better still from 14 to 22 carbon atoms. They may optionally be hydroxylated. These fatty acids are neither oxyalkylenated nor glycerolated.

The solid fatty acids that may be used in the present invention are especially chosen from myristic acid, cetyl acid, stearic acid, palmitic acid, arachidic acid, stearic acid, lauric acid, behenic acid, 12-hydroxystearic acid, and mixtures thereof.

Particularly preferably, the fatty acid(s) is/are chosen from behenic acid and arachidic acid.

The term "fatty alcohol" is intended to mean a long-chain aliphatic alcohol comprising from 6 to 40 carbon atoms, preferably from 8 to 30 carbon atoms, and comprising at least one hydroxyl group OH. These fatty alcohols are neither oxyalkylenated nor glycerolated.

The solid fatty alcohols may be saturated or unsaturated, and linear or branched, and include from 8 to 40 carbon atoms, preferably from 10 to 30 carbon atoms. Preferably, the solid fatty alcohols have the structure R—OH with R denoting a linear alkyl group, optionally substituted with one or more hydroxyl groups, comprising from 8 to 40, preferentially from 10 to 30 carbon atoms, better still from 10 to 30, or even from 12 to 24 and even better still from 14 to 22 carbon atoms.

The solid fatty alcohols that may be used are preferably chosen from saturated or unsaturated, linear or branched, preferably linear and saturated, (mono)alcohols including from 8 to 40 carbon atoms, better still from 10 to 30, or even from 12 to 24 and even better still from 14 to 22 carbon atoms.

The solid fatty alcohols that may be used may be chosen, alone or as a mixture, from: myristyl alcohol (or 1-tetradecanol); cetyl alcohol (or 1-hexadecanol); stearyl alcohol (or 1-octadecanol); arachidyl alcohol (or 1-eicosanol); behenyl alcohol (or 1-docosanol); lignoceryl alcohol (or 1-tetracosanol); ceryl alcohol (or 1-hexacosanol); montanyl alcohol (or 1-octacosanol); myricyl alcohol (or 1-triacontanol).

Preferentially, the solid fatty alcohol is chosen from cetyl alcohol, stearyl alcohol, behenyl alcohol, myristyl alcohol, arachidyl alcohol, and mixtures thereof, such as cetylstearyl alcohol or cetearyl alcohol. Particularly preferably, the solid fatty alcohol is cetylstearyl alcohol or cetearyl alcohol.

The solid esters of a fatty acid and/or of a fatty alcohol that may be used are preferably chosen from esters derived from a C9-C26 carboxylic fatty acid and/or from a C9-C26 fatty alcohol.

Preferably, these solid fatty esters are esters of a linear or branched, saturated carboxylic acid including at least 10 carbon atoms, preferably from 10 to 30 carbon atoms and more particularly from 12 to 24 carbon atoms, and of a linear or branched, saturated monoalcohol, including at least 10 carbon atoms, preferably from 10 to 30 carbon atoms and

more particularly from 12 to 24 carbon atoms. The saturated carboxylic acids may be optionally hydroxylated, and are preferably monocarboxylic acids.

Esters of C4-C22 dicarboxylic or tricarboxylic acids and of C1-C22 alcohols and esters of monocarboxylic, dicarboxylic or tricarboxylic acids and of C2-C26 dihydroxylated, trihydroxylated, tetrahydroxylated or pentahydroxylated alcohols may also be used.

Mention may in particular be made of octyldodecyl behenate, isocetyl behenate, cetyl lactate, stearyl octanoate, octyl octanoate, cetyl octanoate, decyl oleate, hexyl stearate, octyl stearate, myristyl stearate, cetyl stearate, stearyl stearate, octyl pelargonate, cetyl myristate, myristyl myristate, stearyl myristate, diethyl sebacate, diisopropyl sebacate, diisopropyl adipate, di-n-propyl adipate, dioctyl adipate, dioctyl maleate, octyl palmitate, myristyl palmitate, cetyl palmitate, stearyl palmitate, and mixtures thereof.

Preferably, the solid esters of a fatty acid and/or of a fatty alcohol are chosen from C9-C26 alkyl palmitates, notably myristyl palmitate, cetyl palmitate or stearyl palmitate; C9-C26 alkyl myristates, such as cetyl myristate, stearyl myristate and myristyl myristate; and C9-C26 alkyl stearates, notably myristyl stearate, cetyl stearate and stearyl stearate; and mixtures thereof.

For the purposes of the present invention, a wax is a lipophilic compound, which is solid at 25° C. and atmospheric pressure, with a reversible solid/liquid change of state, having a melting point greater than about 40° C., which may range up to 200° C., and having in the solid state an anisotropic crystal organization. In general, the size of the wax crystals is such that the crystals diffract and/or scatter light, giving the composition that comprises them a more or less opaque cloudy appearance. By bringing the wax to its melting point, it is possible to make it miscible with oils and to form a microscopically homogeneous mixture, but on returning the temperature of the mixture to ambient temperature, recrystallization of the wax, which is microscopically and macroscopically detectable (opalescence), is obtained.

In particular, the waxes that are suitable for use in the invention may be chosen from waxes of animal, plant or mineral origin, non-silicone synthetic waxes, and mixtures thereof.

Mention may be made notably of hydrocarbon-based waxes, for instance beeswax, notably of biological origin, lanolin wax and Chinese insect waxes; rice bran wax, carnauba wax, candelilla wax, ouricury wax, esparto grass wax, berry wax, shellac wax, Japan wax and sumac wax; montan wax, orange wax and lemon wax, microcrystalline waxes, paraffins and ozokerite; polyethylene waxes, the waxes obtained by Fischer-Tropsch synthesis and waxy copolymers, and also esters thereof.

Mention may additionally be made of C20 to C60 microcrystalline waxes, such as Microwax HW.

Mention may also be made of the MW 500 polyethylene wax sold under the reference Permalen 50-L polyethylene.

Mention may also be made of the waxes obtained by catalytic hydrogenation of animal or plant oils containing linear or branched C8-C32 fatty chains. Among these waxes mention may especially be made of isomerized jojoba oil such as the trans-isomerized partially hydrogenated jojoba oil, especially the product manufactured or sold by the company Desert Whale under the commercial reference Iso-Jojoba-50®, hydrogenated sunflower oil, hydrogenated castor oil, hydrogenated coconut oil, hydrogenated lanolin

oil and bis(1,1,1-trimethylolpropane) tetrastearate, especially the product sold under the name Hest 2T-4S® by the company Heterene.

The waxes obtained by hydrogenation of castor oil esterified with cetyl alcohol, such as those sold under the names Phytowax Castor 16L64® and 22L73® by the company Sophim, may also be used.

A wax that may also be used is a C20-C40 alkyl (hydroxystearoyloxy)stearate (the alkyl group containing from 20 to 40 carbon atoms), alone or as a mixture. Such a wax is especially sold under the names Kester Wax K 82 P®, Hydroxypolyester K 82 P® and Kester Wax K 80 P® by the company Koster Keunen.

It is also possible to use microwaxes in the compositions of the invention; mention may be made especially of carnauba microwaxes, such as the product sold under the name MicroCare 350® by the company Micro Powders, synthetic-wax microwaxes, such as the product sold under the name MicroEase 114S® by the company Micro Powders, microwaxes constituted of a mixture of carnauba wax and polyethylene wax, such as the products sold under the names Micro Care 300® and 310® by the company Micro Powders, microwaxes constituted of a mixture of carnauba wax and of synthetic wax, such as the product sold under the name Micro Care 325® by the company Micro Powders, polyethylene microwaxes, such as the products sold under the names Micropoly 200®, 220®, 220L® and 250S® by the company Micro Powders, and polytetrafluoroethylene microwaxes, such as the products sold under the names Microslip 519® and 519 L® by the company Micro Powders.

The waxes are preferably chosen from mineral waxes, for instance paraffin, petroleum jelly, lignite or ozokerite wax; plant waxes, for instance cocoa butter or cork fibre or sugar cane waxes, olive tree wax, rice wax, hydrogenated jojoba wax, ouricury wax, carnauba wax, candelilla wax, esparto grass wax, or absolute waxes of flowers, such as the essential wax of blackcurrant blossom sold by the company Bertin (France); waxes of animal origin, for instance beeswaxes or modified beeswaxes (cera bellina), spermaceti, lanolin wax and lanolin derivatives; microcrystalline waxes; and mixtures thereof.

The ceramides, or ceramide analogues such as glycosceramides, which may be used in the compositions according to the invention, are known; mention may in particular be made of ceramides of classes I, II, III and V according to the Dawning classification.

The ceramides or analogues thereof that may be used preferably correspond to the following formula:  $R^3CH(OH)CH(CH_2OR^2)(NHCOR^1)$ , in which:

$R^1$  denotes a linear or branched, saturated or unsaturated alkyl group, derived from  $C_{14}$ - $C_{30}$  fatty acids, it being possible for this group to be substituted with a hydroxyl group in the alpha position, or a hydroxyl group in the omega position esterified with a saturated or unsaturated  $C_{16}$ - $C_{30}$  fatty acid;

$R^2$  denotes a hydrogen atom, a (glycosyl) $n$  group, a (galactosyl) $m$  group or a sulfogalactosyl group, in which  $n$  is an integer ranging from 1 to 4 and  $m$  is an integer ranging from 1 to 8;

$R^3$  denotes a  $C_{15}$ - $C_{26}$  hydrocarbon-based group, saturated or unsaturated in the alpha position, it being possible for this group to be substituted with one or more  $C_1$ - $C_{14}$  alkyl groups; it being understood that in the case of natural ceramides or glycosceramides,  $R^3$  may also

denote a  $C_{15}$ - $C_{26}$  alpha-hydroxyalkyl group, the hydroxyl group being optionally esterified by a  $C_{16}$ - $C_{30}$  alpha-hydroxy acid.

The ceramides that are more particularly preferred are the compounds for which  $R^1$  denotes a saturated or unsaturated alkyl derived from  $C_{16}$ - $C_{22}$  fatty acids;  $R^2$  denotes a hydrogen atom and  $R^3$  denotes a saturated linear  $C_{15}$  group.

Preferentially, use is made of ceramides for which  $R^1$  denotes a saturated or unsaturated alkyl group derived from  $C_{14}$ - $C_{30}$  fatty acids;  $R^2$  denotes a galactosyl or sulfogalactosyl group; and  $R^3$  denotes a  $-CH=CH-(CH_2)_{12}-CH_3$  group.

Use may also be made of the compounds for which  $R^1$  denotes a saturated or unsaturated alkyl radical derived from  $C_{12}$ - $C_{22}$  fatty acids;  $R^2$  denotes a galactosyl or sulfogalactosyl radical and  $R^3$  denotes a saturated or unsaturated  $C_{12}$ - $C_{22}$  hydrocarbon-based radical and preferably a  $-CH=CH-(CH_2)_{12}-CH_3$  group.

As compounds that are particularly preferred, mention may also be made of 2-N-linoleoylaminoctadecane-1,3-diol; 2-N-oleoylaminoctadecane-1,3-diol; 2-N-palmitoylaminoctadecane-1,3-diol; 2-N-stearoylaminoctadecane-1,3-diol; 2-N-behenoylaminoctadecane-1,3-diol; 2-N-[2-hydroxypalmitoyl]aminoctadecane-1,3-diol; 2-N-stearoylaminoctadecane-1,3,4-triol and in particular N-stearoylphytosphingosine, 2-N-palmitoylaminohexadecane-1,3-diol, N-linoleoyldihydrosphingosine, N-oleoyldihydrosphingosine, N-palmitoyldihydrosphingosine, N-stearoyldihydrosphingosine, and N-behenoyldihydrosphingosine, N-docosanoyl-N-methyl-D-glucamine, cetylic acid N-(2-hydroxyethyl)-N-(3-cetyloxy-2-hydroxypropyl)amide and bis(N-hydroxyethyl-N-cetyl)malonamide; and mixtures thereof. N-Oleoyldihydrosphingosine will preferably be used.

The solid fatty substances are preferably chosen from solid fatty acids, solid fatty alcohols and mixtures thereof.

According to a preferred embodiment, the composition according to the invention comprises at least one liquid fatty substance, preferentially chosen from liquid hydrocarbons containing more than 16 carbon atoms, plant oils, liquid fatty alcohols and liquid fatty esters, silicone oils and mixtures thereof.

Preferentially, the liquid fatty substance(s) is/are chosen from liquid hydrocarbons comprising more than 16 carbon atoms, in particular liquid petroleum jelly, liquid fatty alcohols, and mixtures thereof.

According to another preferred embodiment, the composition according to the invention comprises at least one solid fatty substance, preferentially chosen from solid fatty alcohols.

According to another preferred embodiment, the composition according to the invention comprises at least one liquid fatty substance and at least one solid fatty substance, preferentially at least one liquid hydrocarbon comprising more than 16 carbon atoms and at least one solid fatty alcohol.

Preferably, the total content of the fatty substance(s) is greater than or equal to 35% by weight, more preferentially greater than or equal to 40% by weight, better still greater than or equal to 45% by weight, even better still greater than or equal to 50% by weight, relative to the total weight of the composition.

Preferably, the total content of the liquid fatty substance(s) is greater than or equal to 30% by weight, preferably greater than or equal to 35% by weight, more preferentially greater than or equal to 40% by weight, better

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still greater than or equal to 45% by weight, even better still greater than or equal to 50% by weight, relative to the total weight of the composition.

In a particularly preferred embodiment, the total content of the liquid fatty substance(s) chosen from liquid hydrocarbons comprising more than 16 carbon atoms is greater than or equal to 30% by weight, preferably greater than or equal to 35% by weight, more preferentially greater than or equal to 40% by weight, better still greater than or equal to 45% by weight, even better still greater than or equal to 50% by weight, relative to the total weight of the composition.

#### N,N-Dicarboxymethylglutamic Acid

The composition according to the invention comprises at least one compound chosen from N,N-dicarboxymethylglutamic acid, its salts and mixtures thereof.

The salts are in particular alkali metal, alkaline-earth metal, ammonium and substituted ammonium salts.

Among the salts of these compounds, the alkali metal salts and especially the sodium or potassium salts are preferred.

The composition according to the invention preferably comprises tetrasodium glutamate diacetate (GLDA). Use will be made, for example, of Dissolvine GL38 or 45S from Akzo Nobel.

Preferably, the total content of the compound(s) chosen from N,N-dicarboxymethylglutamic acid, its salts and mixtures thereof preferably ranges from 0.001% to 15% by weight, more preferentially from 0.005% to 10% by weight, better still from 0.01% to 8% by weight, even better still from 0.05% to 5% by weight, or even from 0.075% to 2% by weight, relative to the total weight of the composition.

The composition according to the invention may comprise one or more oxidation dyes. The oxidation dyes are chosen from oxidation bases, oxidation couplers and mixtures thereof.

Preferably, the composition according to the invention comprises one or more oxidation dyes chosen from oxidation bases, oxidation couplers and mixtures thereof.

#### Couplers

The composition according to the invention may also comprise at least one oxidation coupler (or coupling agent) advantageously chosen from those conventionally used in the dyeing of keratin fibres.

Preferably, the composition according to the invention comprises at least one oxidation coupler.

Among oxidation couplers, mention may be made in particular of meta-phenylenediamines, meta-aminophenols, meta-diphenols, naphthalene-based coupling agents and heterocyclic coupling agents, and also the corresponding addition salts.

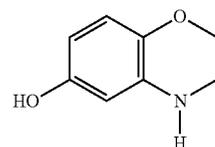
Mention may be made, for example, of 1,3-dihydroxybenzene, 1,3-dihydroxy-2-methylbenzene, 4-chloro-1,3-dihydroxybenzene, 2,4-diamino-1-(3-hydroxyethoxy)benzene, 2-amino-4-( $\beta$ -hydroxyethylamino)-1-methoxybenzene, 1,3-diaminobenzene, 1,3-bis(2,4-diaminophenoxy)propane, 3-ureidoaniline, 3-ureido-1-dimethylaminobenzene, sesamol,  $\alpha$ -naphthol, 2-methyl-1-naphthol, 6-hydroxyindole, 4-hydroxyindole, 4-hydroxy-N-methylindole, 2-amino-3-hydroxypyridine, 6-hydroxybenzomorpholine, 3,5-diamino-2,6-dimethoxypyridine, hydroxyethyl-3,4-methylenedioxyaniline, 2-amino-5-ethylphenol, 2,6-bis( $\beta$ -hydroxyethylamino)toluene, 6-hydroxyindoline, 2,6-dihydroxy-4-methylpyridine, 1-H-3-methylpyrazol-5-one, 1-phenyl-3-methylpyrazol-5-one, 2,6-dimethylpyrazolo[1,5-b][1,2,4]triazole, 2,6-dimethyl[3,2-c][1,2,4]triazole and 6-methylpyrazolo[1,5-a]ben-

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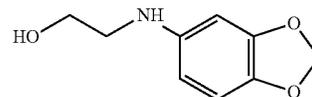
zimidazole, 2-methyl-5-aminophenol, 5-N-( $\beta$ -hydroxyethyl)amino-2-methylphenol, 3-aminophenol and 3-amino-2-chloro-6-methylphenol, the corresponding addition salts with an acid and the corresponding mixtures thereof, the solvates of their salts, and mixtures thereof.

In general, the addition salts of the couplers that may be used in the context of the invention are chosen in particular from the addition salts with an acid such as the hydrochlorides, hydrobromides, sulfates, citrates, succinates, tartrates, lactates, tosylates, benzenesulfonates, phosphates and acetates.

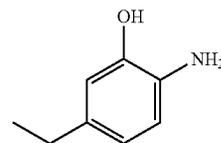
According to a preferred embodiment, the composition according to the present invention comprises one or more couplers chosen from: 6-hydroxybenzomorpholine of formula (I), its addition salts, its solvates and/or the solvates of its salts, hydroxyethyl-3,4-methylenedioxyaniline of formula (II), its addition salts, its solvates and/or the solvates of its salts, 2-amino-5-ethylphenol of formula (III), its addition salts, its solvates and/or the solvates of its salts, and mixtures thereof.



(I)



(II)



(III)

The addition salts of the compounds of formulae (I), (II) and (III) are chosen especially from the addition salts with an acid, such as the hydrochlorides, hydrobromides, sulfates, citrates, succinates, tartrates, lactates, tosylates, benzenesulfonates, phosphates and acetates, and the addition salts with a base such as sodium hydroxide, potassium hydroxide, aqueous ammonia, amines or alkanolamines.

In a particular embodiment, the composition according to the invention is free from oxidation couplers chosen from resorcinol, 2-methylresorcinol, 4-chlororesorcinol, their addition salts, their solvates and the solvates of their salts.

Moreover, the solvates of the compounds of formulae (I), (II) and (III) more particularly represent the hydrates of these compounds and/or the combination of these compounds with a linear or branched C1 to C4 alcohol such as methanol, ethanol, isopropanol or n-propanol. Preferably, the solvates are hydrates.

When the composition comprises one or more oxidation couplers, the total content of the coupler(s) preferably ranges from 0.001% to 20% by weight, more preferentially from 0.005% to 15% by weight, better still from 0.01% to 10% by weight, even better still from 0.05% to 5% by weight, better yet from 0.1% to 3% by weight, relative to the total weight of the composition.

When the composition comprises one or more oxidation couplers chosen from the couplers of formulae (I), (II) and

(III) and their addition salts, their solvates and/or the solvates of their salts, the total content thereof preferably ranges from 0.001% to 20% by weight, more preferentially from 0.005% to 15% by weight, better still from 0.01% to 10% by weight, even better still from 0.05% to 5% by weight, better yet from 0.1% to 3% by weight, relative to the total weight of the composition.

#### Oxidation Bases

The composition according to the invention may also comprise at least one oxidation base.

Preferably, the composition according to the invention comprises at least one oxidation base.

By way of example, the oxidation bases are chosen from para-phenylenediamines, bis(phenyl)alkylenediamines, para-aminophenols, ortho-aminophenols, heterocyclic bases and the corresponding addition salts.

Among the para-phenylenediamines that may be mentioned are, for example, para-phenylenediamine, para-toluenediamine, 2-chloro-para-phenylenediamine, 2,3-dimethyl-para-phenylenediamine, 2,6-dimethyl-para-phenylenediamine, 2,6-diethyl-para-phenylenediamine, 2,5-dimethyl-para-phenylenediamine, N,N-dimethyl-para-phenylenediamine, N,N-diethyl-para-phenylenediamine, N,N-dipropyl-para-phenylenediamine, 4-amino-N,N-diethyl-3-methylaniline, N,N-bis( $\beta$ -hydroxyethyl)-para-phenylenediamine, 4-N,N-bis( $\beta$ -hydroxyethyl)amino-2-methylaniline, 4-N,N-bis( $\beta$ -hydroxyethyl)amino-2-chloroaniline, 2- $\beta$ -hydroxyethyl-para-phenylenediamine, 2-methoxymethyl-para-phenylenediamine, 2- $\gamma$ -hydroxypropyl-para-phenylenediamine, 2-fluoro-para-phenylenediamine, 2-isopropyl-para-phenylenediamine, N-( $\beta$ -hydroxypropyl)-para-phenylenediamine, 2-hydroxymethyl-para-phenylenediamine, N,N-dimethyl-3-methyl-para-phenylenediamine, N-ethyl-N-( $\beta$ -hydroxyethyl)-para-phenylenediamine, N-( $\beta,\gamma$ -dihydroxypropyl)-para-phenylenediamine, N-(4'-aminophenyl)-para-phenylenediamine, N-phenyl-para-phenylenediamine, 2- $\beta$ -hydroxyethoxy-para-phenylenediamine, 2- $\beta$ -acetylaminoethoxy-para-phenylenediamine, N-( $\beta$ -methoxyethyl)-para-phenylenediamine, 4-aminophenylpyrrolidine, 2-thienyl-para-phenylenediamine, 2- $\beta$ -hydroxyethylamino-5-aminotoluene and 3-hydroxy-1-(4'-aminophenyl)pyrrolidine, the corresponding addition salts with an acid and their solvates.

Among the para-phenylenediamines mentioned above, preference is given in particular to para-phenylenediamine, para-toluenediamine, 2-isopropyl-para-phenylenediamine, 2- $\beta$ -hydroxyethyl-para-phenylenediamine, 2- $\beta$ -hydroxyethoxy-para-phenylenediamine, 2-methoxymethyl-para-phenylenediamine, 2- $\gamma$ -hydroxypropyl-para-phenylenediamine, 2,6-dimethyl-para-phenylenediamine, 2,6-diethyl-para-phenylenediamine, 2,3-dimethyl-para-phenylenediamine, N,N-bis( $\beta$ -hydroxyethyl)-para-phenylenediamine, 2-chloro-para-phenylenediamine and 2- $\beta$ -acetylaminoethoxy-para-phenylenediamine, the corresponding addition salts with an acid and their solvates.

Among the bis(phenyl)alkylenediamines that may be mentioned are, for example, N,N'-bis( $\beta$ -hydroxyethyl)-N,N'-bis(4'-aminophenyl)-1,3-diaminopropanol, N,N'-bis( $\beta$ -hydroxyethyl)-N,N'-bis(4'-aminophenyl)ethylenediamine, N,N'-bis(4-aminophenyl)tetramethylenediamine, N,N'-bis( $\beta$ -hydroxyethyl)-N,N'-bis(4-aminophenyl)tetramethylenediamine, N,N'-bis(4-methylaminophenyl)tetramethylenediamine, N,N'-bis(ethyl)-N,N'-bis(4'-amino-3'-methylphenyl)ethylenediamine and 1,8-bis(2,5-diaminophenoxy)-3,6-dioxaoctane, the corresponding addition salts with an acid and their solvates.

Among the para-aminophenols that are mentioned are, for example, para-aminophenol, 4-amino-3-methylphenol, 4-amino-3-fluorophenol, 4-amino-3-chlorophenol, 4-amino-3-hydroxymethylphenol, 4-amino-2-methylphenol, 4-amino-2-hydroxymethylphenol, 4-amino-2-methoxymethylphenol, 4-amino-2-aminomethylphenol, 4-amino-2-(3-hydroxyethylaminomethyl)phenol and 4-amino-2-fluorophenol, the corresponding addition salts with an acid and their solvates.

Among the ortho-aminophenols that may be mentioned are, for example, 2-aminophenol, 2-amino-5-methylphenol, 2-amino-6-methylphenol and 5-acetamido-2-aminophenol, the corresponding addition salts with an acid and their solvates.

Among the heterocyclic bases that may be mentioned are, for example, pyridine derivatives, pyrimidine derivatives and pyrazole derivatives.

Among the pyridine derivatives that may be mentioned are the compounds described, for example, in patents GB 1 026 978 and GB 1 153 196, for example 2,5-diaminopyridine, 2-(4-methoxyphenyl)amino-3-aminopyridine and 3,4-diaminopyridine, the corresponding addition salts with an acid and their solvates.

Other pyridine oxidation bases that are useful in the present invention are 3-aminopyrazolo[1,5-a]pyridine oxidation bases or the corresponding addition salts described, for example, in patent application FR 2 801 308. Examples which may be mentioned include pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyrid-3-ylamine, 2-acetylamino-pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyrid-3-ylamine, 2-morpholin-4-ylpyrazolo[1,5-a]pyrid-3-ylamine, 3-aminopyrazolo[1,5-a]pyridine-2-carboxylic acid, 2-methoxypyrazolo[1,5-a]pyrid-3-ylamine, (3-aminopyrazolo[1,5-a]pyrid-7-yl)methanol, 2-(3-aminopyrazolo[1,5-a]pyrid-5-yl)ethanol, 2-(3-aminopyrazolo[1,5-a]pyrid-7-yl)ethanol, (3-aminopyrazolo[1,5-a]pyrid-2-yl)methanol, 3,6-diaminopyrazolo[1,5-a]pyridine, 3,4-diaminopyrazolo[1,5-a]pyridine, pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyridine-3,7-diamine, 7-morpholin-4-ylpyrazolo[1,5-a]pyrid-3-ylamine, pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyridine-3,5-diamine, 5-morpholin-4-ylpyrazolo[1,5-a]pyrid-3-ylamine, 2-[(3-aminopyrazolo[1,5-a]pyrid-5-yl)(2-hydroxyethyl)amino]ethanol, 2-[(3-aminopyrazolo[1,5-a]pyrid-7-yl)(2-hydroxyethyl)amino]ethanol,

3-aminopyrazolo[1,5-a]pyridin-5-ol, 3-aminopyrazolo[1,5-a]pyridin-4-ol, 3-aminopyrazolo[1,5-a]pyridin-6-ol, 3-aminopyrazolo[1,5-a]pyridin-7-ol, 2- $\beta$ -hydroxyethoxy-3-aminopyrazolo[1,5-a]pyridine; 2-(4-dimethylpiperazinium-1-yl)-3-aminopyrazolo[1,5-a]pyridine; the corresponding addition salts and their solvates.

More particularly, the oxidation bases that are useful in the present invention are chosen from 3-aminopyrazolo[1,5-a]pyridines and preferably substituted on carbon atom 2 by:

- a (di)(C1-C6)(alkyl)amino group, it being possible for said alkyl group to be substituted by at least one hydroxy, amino, or imidazolium group;
- an optionally cationic heterocycloalkyl group containing from 5 to 7 ring members and from 1 to 3 heteroatoms, which is optionally substituted by one or more (C1-C6)alkyl groups, such as a di(C1-C4)alkylpiperazinium group; or
- a (C1-C6)alkoxy group optionally substituted by one or more hydroxy groups such as a  $\beta$ -hydroxyalkoxy group, and the corresponding addition salts.

Among the pyrimidine derivatives that may be mentioned are the compounds described, for example, in patents DE 2 359 399; JP 88-169 571; JP 05-63124; EP 0 770 375 or patent application WO 96/15765, for instance 2,4,5,6-tet-

raaminopyrimidine, 4-hydroxy-2,5,6-triaminopyrimidine, 2-hydroxy-4,5,6-triaminopyrimidine, 2,4-dihydroxy-5,6-diaminopyrimidine, 2,5,6-triaminopyrimidine and their addition salts and their tautomeric forms when a tautomeric equilibrium exists.

Among the pyrazole derivatives that may be mentioned are the compounds described in patents DE 3843892 and DE 4133957 and patent applications WO 94/08969, WO 94/08970, FR-A-2 733 749 and DE 195 43 988, for instance 4,5-diamino-1-methylpyrazole, 4,5-diamino-1-( $\beta$ -hydroxyethyl)pyrazole, 3,4-diaminopyrazole, 4,5-diamino-1-(4'-chlorobenzyl)pyrazole, 4,5-diamino-1,3-dimethylpyrazole, 4,5-diamino-3-methyl-1-phenylpyrazole, 4,5-diamino-1-methyl-3-phenylpyrazole, 4-amino-1,3-dimethyl-5-hydrazinopyrazole, 1-benzyl-4,5-diamino-3-methylpyrazole, 4,5-diamino-3-tert-butyl-1-methylpyrazole, 4,5-diamino-1-tert-butyl-3-methylpyrazole, 4,5-diamino-1-(3-hydroxyethyl)-3-methylpyrazole, 4,5-diamino-1-ethyl-3-methylpyrazole, 4,5-diamino-1-ethyl-3-(4'-methoxyphenyl)pyrazole, 4,5-diamino-1-ethyl-3-hydroxymethylpyrazole, 4,5-diamino-3-hydroxymethyl-1-methylpyrazole, 4,5-diamino-3-hydroxymethyl-1-isopropylpyrazole, 4,5-diamino-3-methyl-1-isopropylpyrazole, 4-amino-5-(2'-aminoethyl)amino-1,3-dimethylpyrazole, 3,4,5-triaminopyrazole, 1-methyl-3,4,5-triaminopyrazole, 3,5-diamino-1-methyl-4-methylaminopyrazole, 3,5-diamino-4-( $\beta$ -hydroxyethyl)amino-1-methylpyrazole, the corresponding addition salts and the solvates. It is also possible to use 4,5-diamino-1-( $\beta$ -methoxyethyl)pyrazole.

A 4,5-diaminopyrazole will preferably be used and even more preferentially 4,5-diamino-1-( $\beta$ -hydroxyethyl)pyrazole and/or a corresponding salt.

The pyrazole derivatives that can also be mentioned include diamino-N,N-dihydropyrazolopyrazolones and in particular those described in patent application FR-A-2 886 136, such as the following compounds and the corresponding addition salts: 2,3-diamino-6,7-dihydro-1H,5H-pyrazolo[1,2-a]pyrazol-1-one, 2-amino-3-ethylamino-6,7-dihydro-1H,5H-pyrazolo[1,2-a]pyrazol-1-one, 2-amino-3-isopropylamino-6,7-dihydro-1H,5H-pyrazolo[1,2-a]pyrazol-1-one, 2-amino-3-(pyrrolidin-1-yl)-6,7-dihydro-1H,5H-pyrazolo[1,2-a]pyrazol-1-one, 4,5-diamino-1,2-dimethyl-1,2-dihydropyrazol-3-one, 4,5-diamino-1,2-diethyl-1,2-dihydropyrazol-3-one, 4,5-diamino-1,2-di(2-hydroxyethyl)-1,2-dihydropyrazol-3-one, 2-amino-3-(2-hydroxyethyl)amino-6,7-dihydro-1H,5H-pyrazolo[1,2-a]pyrazol-1-one, 2-amino-3-dimethylamino-6,7-dihydro-1H,5H-pyrazolo[1,2-a]pyrazol-1-one, 2,3-diamino-5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-1H,6H-pyridazino[1,2-a]pyrazol-1-one, 4-amino-1,2-diethyl-5-(pyrrolidin-1-yl)-1,2-dihydropyrazol-3-one, 4-amino-5-(3-dimethylaminopyrrolidin-1-yl)-1,2-diethyl-1,2-dihydropyrazol-3-one, and 2,3-diamino-6-hydroxy-6,7-dihydro-1H,5H-pyrazolo[1,2-a]pyrazol-1-one.

Preference will be given to using 2,3-diamino-6,7-dihydro-1H,5H-pyrazolo[1,2-a]pyrazol-1-one and/or a corresponding salt.

Preference will be given to using 4,5-diamino-1-( $\beta$ -hydroxyethyl)pyrazole and/or 2,3-diamino-6,7-dihydro-1H,5H-pyrazolo[1,2-a]pyrazol-1-one and/or 2- $\beta$ -hydroxyethoxy-3-aminopyrazolo[1,5-a]pyridine and/or a corresponding salt as heterocyclic bases.

These compounds may also be present in the form of solvates.

Preferably, the oxidation base(s) is/are chosen from para-phenylenediamines, bis(phenyl)alkylenediamines, para-aminophenols, ortho-aminophenols, heterocyclic bases, and the corresponding addition salts, the solvates and solvates of

their salts, and mixtures thereof; more preferentially from 2-methoxymethyl-para-phenylenediamine, 2- $\beta$ -hydroxyethyl-para-phenylenediamine, 2- $\gamma$ -hydroxypropyl-para-phenylenediamine, N-( $\beta$ -hydroxypropyl)-para-phenylenediamine, their addition salts, their solvates, the solvates of their salts, and mixtures thereof.

In a particular embodiment, the composition according to the invention is free from oxidation bases chosen from para-phenylenediamine, para-toluenediamine, their addition salts, their solvates and the solvates of their salts.

When present, the oxidation base(s) is/are present in a content ranging from 0.01% to 5% by weight, more preferentially from 0.05% to 3% by weight, even more preferentially from 0.1% to 2% by weight, relative to the weight of the composition.

According to a preferred embodiment, the oxidation base(s) chosen from 2-methoxymethyl-para-phenylenediamine, 2- $\beta$ -hydroxyethyl-para-phenylenediamine, 2- $\gamma$ -hydroxypropyl-para-phenylenediamine, N-( $\beta$ -hydroxypropyl)-para-phenylenediamine, their addition salts, their solvates, and mixtures thereof, is/are present in a content ranging from 0.001% to 20% by weight, more preferentially from 0.005% to 15% by weight, better still from 0.01% to 10% by weight, even better still from 0.05% to 5% by weight, and even better still from 0.1% to 3% by weight, relative to the total weight of the composition.

Surfactants The composition according to the present invention may comprise one or more surfactants.

These may preferably be chosen from anionic surfactants, nonionic surfactants, cationic surfactants and/or mixtures thereof.

Preferably, the composition according to the present invention comprises one or more surfactants.

The term "anionic surfactant" is understood to mean a surfactant including, as ionic or ionizable groups, only anionic groups. These anionic groups are preferably chosen from the following groups:  $\text{CO}_2\text{H}$ ,  $\text{CO}_2^-$ ,  $\text{SO}_3\text{H}$ ,  $\text{SO}_3^-$ ,  $\text{OSO}_3\text{H}$ ,  $\text{OSO}_3^-$ ,  $\text{H}_2\text{PO}_3$ ,  $\text{HPO}_3^-$ ,  $\text{PO}_3^{2-}$ ,  $\text{H}_2\text{PO}_2$ ,  $\text{HPO}_2^-$ ,  $\text{PO}_2^{2-}$ ,  $\text{POH}$  and  $\text{PO}^-$ .

As examples of anionic surfactants that can be used in the composition according to the invention, mention may be made of alkyl sulfates, alkyl ether sulfates, alkylamido ether sulfates, alkylaryl polyether sulfates, monoglyceride sulfates, alkylsulfonates, alkylamidatesulfonates, alkylarylsulfonates,  $\alpha$ -olefinsulfonates, paraffin sulfonates, alkyl sulfosuccinates, alkyl ether sulfosuccinates, alkylamide sulfosuccinates, alkyl sulfoacetates, acyl sarcosinates, acyl glutamates, alkyl sulfosuccinates, acyl isethionates and N-(C1-C4)alkyl N-acyltaurates, salts of alkyl monoesters of polyglycoside-polycarboxylic acids, acyl lactylates, salts of D-galactoside uronic acids, salts of alkyl ether carboxylic acids, salts of alkylaryl ether carboxylic acids, salts of alkylamido ether carboxylic acids; and the corresponding non-salified forms of all these compounds; the alkyl and acyl groups of all these compounds (unless specified otherwise) generally comprising from 6 to 24 carbon atoms and the aryl group generally denoting a phenyl group.

These compounds may be oxyethylenated and then preferably comprise from 1 to 50 ethylene oxide units.

The salts of  $\text{C}_6$ - $\text{C}_{24}$  alkyl monoesters of polyglycoside-polycarboxylic acids may be chosen from  $\text{C}_6$ - $\text{C}_{24}$  alkyl polyglycoside-citrates,  $\text{C}_6$ - $\text{C}_{24}$  alkyl polyglycoside-tartrates and  $\text{C}_6$ - $\text{C}_{24}$  alkyl polyglycoside-sulfosuccinates.

When the anionic surfactant(s) are in salt form, they may be chosen from alkali metal salts such as the sodium or potassium salt and preferably the sodium salt, ammonium

salts, amine salts and in particular amino alcohol salts or alkaline-earth metal salts such as the magnesium salt.

Examples of amino alcohol salts that may notably be mentioned include monoethanolamine, diethanolamine and triethanolamine salts, monoisopropanolamine, diisopropanolamine or triisopropanolamine salts, 2-amino-2-methyl-1-propanol salts, 2-amino-2-methyl-1,3-propanediol salts and tris(hydroxymethyl)aminomethane salts.

Alkali metal or alkaline-earth metal salts and in particular the sodium or magnesium salts are preferably used.

The anionic surfactants optionally present may be mild anionic surfactants, i.e. anionic surfactants without a sulfate function.

As regards mild anionic surfactants, mention may be made in particular of the following compounds and salts thereof, and also mixtures thereof: polyoxyalkylenated alkyl ether carboxylic acids, polyoxyalkylenated alkylaryl ether carboxylic acids, polyoxyalkylenated alkylamido ether carboxylic acids, in particular those comprising 2 to 50 ethylene oxide groups, alkyl D-galactoside uronic acids, acyl sarcosines, acyl glutamates and alkylpolyglycoside carboxylic esters.

Use may be made most particularly of polyoxyalkylenated alkyl ether carboxylic acids, for instance lauryl ether carboxylic acid (4.5 EO), sold, for example, under the name Akypo RLM 45 CA from Kao.

Among the anionic surfactants mentioned above, use is preferably made of sulfated surfactants such as alkyl sulfates or alkyl ether sulfates, and acyl glutamates, more preferentially sulfated anionic surfactants, even more preferentially alkyl sulfates.

The nonionic surfactant(s) that may be used in the composition of the present invention are in particular described, for example, in the *Handbook of Surfactants* by M. R. Porter, published by Blackie & Son (Glasgow and London), 1991, pages 116-178.

Examples of nonionic surfactants that may be mentioned include the following compounds, alone or as a mixture:

- oxyalkylenated (C<sub>8</sub>-C<sub>24</sub>)alkylphenols;
- saturated or unsaturated, linear or branched, oxyalkylenated or glycerolated C<sub>8</sub>-C<sub>40</sub> alcohols, preferably comprising one or two fatty chains;
- saturated or unsaturated, linear or branched, oxyalkylenated C<sub>8</sub> to C<sub>30</sub> fatty acid amides;
- esters of saturated or unsaturated, linear or branched, C<sub>8</sub> to C<sub>30</sub> acids and of polyethylene glycols;
- esters of fatty acids and of sucrose;
- esters of saturated or unsaturated, linear or branched, C<sub>8</sub> to C<sub>30</sub> acids and of sorbitol which are preferably oxyethylenated;
- C<sub>8</sub>-C<sub>30</sub> fatty acid esters of sorbitan,
- C<sub>8</sub>-C<sub>30</sub> fatty acid esters of polyoxyethylenated sorbitan, (C<sub>5</sub>-C<sub>30</sub>)alkyl(poly)glucosides, (C<sub>8</sub>-C<sub>30</sub>)alkenyl(poly)glucosides, which are optionally oxyalkylenated (0 to 10 oxyalkylene units) and comprising from 1 to 15 glucose units, (C<sub>8</sub>-C<sub>30</sub>)alkyl(poly)glucoside esters;
- saturated or unsaturated oxyethylenated plant oils;
- condensates of ethylene oxide and/or of propylene oxide; N-(C<sub>8</sub>-C<sub>30</sub>)alkylglucamine and N-(C<sub>8</sub>-C<sub>30</sub>)acylmethylglucamine derivatives;
- amine oxides.

They are notably chosen from alcohols, α-diols and (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>20</sub>)alkylphenols, these compounds being ethoxylated, propoxylated or glycerolated and bearing at least one fatty chain comprising, for example, from 8 to 24 carbon atoms, preferably from 8 to 18 carbon atoms, the number of ethylene oxide or propylene oxide groups possibly ranging

notably from 1 to 200, and the number of glycerol groups possibly ranging notably from 1 to 30.

Mention may also be made of condensates of ethylene oxide and of propylene oxide with fatty alcohols, ethoxylated fatty amides preferably containing from 1 to 30 ethylene oxide units, polyglycerolated fatty amides comprising on average from 1 to 5, and in particular from 1.5 to 4, glycerol groups, fatty acid esters of sucrose, fatty acid esters of polyethylene glycol, oxyethylenated plant oils, N-(C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>24</sub> alkyl)glucamine derivatives, amine oxides such as (C<sub>10</sub>-C<sub>14</sub> alkyl)amine oxides or N-(C<sub>10</sub>-C<sub>14</sub> acyl)aminopropylmorpholine oxides.

The C<sub>8</sub>-C<sub>30</sub>, preferably C<sub>12</sub>-C<sub>22</sub>, fatty acid esters (especially monoesters, diesters and triesters) of sorbitan may be chosen from:

- sorbitan caprylate; sorbitan cocoate; sorbitan isostearate;
- sorbitan laurate; sorbitan oleate; sorbitan palmitate;
- sorbitan stearate; sorbitan diisostearate; sorbitan dioleate; sorbitan distearate; sorbitan sesquicaprylate;
- sorbitan sesquiosostearate; sorbitan sesquioleate; sorbitan sesquisteate; sorbitan triisostearate; sorbitan trioleate; sorbitan tristearate.

The C<sub>8</sub>-C<sub>30</sub> fatty acid esters (in particular monoesters, diesters, and triesters) of polyoxyethylenated sorbitan are preferably chosen from C<sub>8</sub>-C<sub>30</sub> fatty acid ester(s) of oxyethylenated sorbitan having from 1 to 30 ethylene oxide units, preferably from 2 to 20 ethylene oxide units, and more preferably from 2 to 10 ethylene oxide units.

Preferentially, the C<sub>8</sub>-C<sub>30</sub> fatty acid ester(s) of oxyethylenated sorbitan is/are chosen from C<sub>12</sub>-C<sub>18</sub> fatty acid esters of oxyethylenated sorbitan, in particular from oxyethylenated esters of lauric acid, myristic acid, cetylic acid and stearic acid and of sorbitan.

Preferably, the C<sub>8</sub>-C<sub>30</sub> fatty acid ester(s) of oxyethylenated sorbitan is/are chosen from oxyethylenated sorbitan monolaurate (4 EO) (POLYSORBATE-21), oxyethylenated sorbitan monolaurate (20 EO) (POLYSORBATE-20), oxyethylenated sorbitan monopalmitate (20 EO) (POLYSORBATE-40), oxyethylenated sorbitan monostearate (20 EO) (POLYSORBATE-60), oxyethylenated sorbitan monostearate (4 EO) (POLYSORBATE-61), oxyethylenated sorbitan monooleate (20 EO) (POLYSORBATE-80), oxyethylenated sorbitan monooleate (5 EO) (POLYSORBATE-81), oxyethylenated sorbitan tristearate (20 EO) (POLYSORBATE-65), oxyethylenated sorbitan trioleate (20 EO) (POLYSORBATE-85).

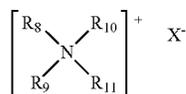
The nonionic surfactant(s) is/are preferably chosen from ethoxylated C<sub>8</sub>-C<sub>24</sub> fatty alcohols comprising from 1 to 200 ethylene oxide groups, ethoxylated C<sub>8</sub>-C<sub>30</sub> fatty acid esters of sorbitan having from 1 to 30 ethylene oxide units, (C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>24</sub> alkyl)polyglycosides, and mixtures thereof, better still from (C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>24</sub> alkyl)polyglycosides, even better still from (C<sub>8</sub>-C<sub>24</sub> alkyl)polyglycosides such as: coco glucoside, caprylyl/capryl glucoside, lauryl glucoside and decyl glucoside.

The cationic surfactant(s) that may be used in the composition according to the invention are generally chosen from optionally polyoxyalkylenated primary, secondary or tertiary fatty amines, quaternary ammonium salts, and mixtures thereof.

The fatty amines generally comprise at least one C<sub>8</sub>-C<sub>30</sub> hydrocarbon-based chain. Among the fatty amines that may be used according to the invention, examples that may be mentioned include stearylaminodipropyldimethylamine and distearylamine.

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Examples of quaternary ammonium salts that may notably be mentioned include: those corresponding to the general formula (X) below:

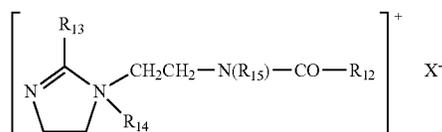


in which the groups  $R_8$  to  $R_{11}$ , which may be identical or different, represent a linear or branched aliphatic group comprising from 1 to 30 carbon atoms, or an aromatic group such as aryl or alkylaryl, at least one of the groups  $R_8$  to  $R_{11}$  comprising from 8 to 30 carbon atoms and preferably from 12 to 24 carbon atoms. The aliphatic groups may include heteroatoms such as especially oxygen, nitrogen, sulfur and halogens.

The aliphatic groups are chosen, for example, from  $C_1$ - $C_{30}$  alkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_{30}$  alkoxy, polyoxy( $C_2$ - $C_6$ )alkylene,  $C_1$ - $C_{30}$  alkylamide, ( $C_{12}$ - $C_{22}$ )alkylamido( $C_2$ - $C_6$ )alkyl, ( $C_{12}$ - $C_{22}$ )alkyl acetate and  $C_1$ - $C_{30}$  hydroxyalkyl groups;  $X^-$  is an anion chosen from the group of halides, phosphates, acetates, lactates, ( $C_1$ - $C_4$ )alkyl sulfates and ( $C_1$ - $C_4$ )alkylsulfonates or ( $C_1$ - $C_4$ )alkylarylsulfonates.

Among the quaternary ammonium salts of formula (X), preference is given, firstly, to tetraalkylammonium chlorides, for instance dialkyldimethylammonium or alkyltrimethylammonium chlorides in which the alkyl group includes from about 12 to 22 carbon atoms, in particular behenyltrimethylammonium chloride, distearyldimethylammonium chloride, cetyltrimethylammonium chloride or benzyldimethylstearylammonium chloride, or, secondly, to distearyl-ethylhydroxyethylmethylammonium methosulfate, dipalmitoylethylhydroxyethylammonium methosulfate or distearyl-ethylhydroxyethylammonium methosulfate, or also, finally, to palmitylamidopropyltrimethylammonium chloride or stearamidopropyltrimethyl(myrystyl acetate)ammonium chloride, sold under the name Ceraphyl® 70 by the company Van Dyk;

quaternary ammonium salts of imidazoline, for instance those of formula (XI) below:

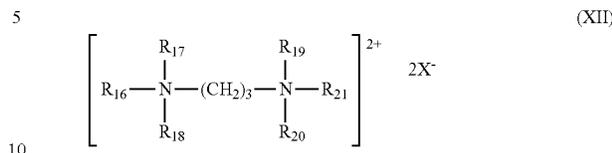


in which  $R_{12}$  represents an alkenyl or alkyl group including from 8 to 30 carbon atoms, for example tallow fatty acid derivatives,  $R_{13}$  represents a hydrogen atom, a  $C_1$ - $C_4$  alkyl group or an alkenyl or alkyl group including from 8 to 30 carbon atoms,  $R_{14}$  represents a  $C_1$ - $C_4$  alkyl group,  $R_{15}$  represents a hydrogen atom or a  $C_1$ - $C_4$  alkyl group, and  $X^-$  is an anion chosen from the group of halides, phosphates, acetates, lactates, ( $C_1$ - $C_4$ )alkyl sulfates, and ( $C_1$ - $C_4$ )alkylsulfonates or ( $C_1$ - $C_4$ )alkylarylsulfonates.

Preferably,  $R_{12}$  and  $R_{13}$  denote a mixture of alkenyl or alkyl groups including from 12 to 21 carbon atoms, for example tallow fatty acid derivatives,  $R_{14}$  denotes a methyl group and  $R_{15}$  denotes a hydrogen atom. Such a product is sold, for example, under the name Rewoquat® W 75 by the company Rewo;

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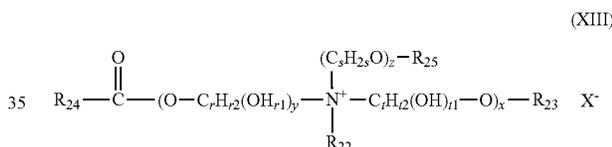
quaternary diammonium or triammonium salts, in particular of formula (XII) below:



in which  $R_{16}$  denotes an alkyl group containing approximately from 16 to 30 carbon atoms, which is optionally hydroxylated and/or interrupted with one or more oxygen atoms;  $R_{17}$  is chosen from hydrogen, an alkyl group containing from 1 to 4 carbon atoms or a group  $-(CH_2)_3-N+(R_{16a})(R_{17a})(R_{18a})$ ,  $R_{16a}$ ,  $R_{17a}$ ,  $R_{18a}$ ,  $R_{18}$ ,  $R_{19}$ ,  $R_{20}$  and  $R_{21}$ , which may be identical or different, are chosen from hydrogen or an alkyl group containing from 1 to 4 carbon atoms, and  $X^-$  is an anion chosen from the group of halides, acetates, phosphates, nitrates, ( $C_1$ - $C_4$ )alkyl sulfates, ( $C_1$ - $C_4$ )alkylsulfonates or ( $C_1$ - $C_4$ )alkylarylsulfonates, in particular methyl sulfate and ethyl sulfate.

Such compounds are, for example, Finquat CT-P, sold by the company Finetex (Quaternium 89), and Finquat CT, sold by the company Finetex (Quaternium 75);

quaternary ammonium salts containing one or more ester functions, for instance those of formula (XIII) below:



in which:  $R_{22}$  is chosen from  $C_1$ - $C_6$  alkyl groups and  $C_1$ - $C_6$  hydroxyalkyl or dihydroxyalkyl groups;  $R_{23}$  is chosen from: the group  $-C(O)R_{26}$ , linear or branched, saturated or unsaturated  $C_1$ - $C_{22}$  hydrocarbon-based groups  $R_{27}$ , or a hydrogen atom;  $R_{25}$  is chosen from: the group  $-C(O)R_{28}$ , linear or branched, saturated or unsaturated  $C_1$ - $C_6$  hydrocarbon-based groups  $R_{29}$ , or a hydrogen atom;  $R_{24}$ ,  $R_{26}$  and  $R_{28}$ , which may be identical or different, are chosen from linear or branched, saturated or unsaturated  $C_7$ - $C_{21}$  hydrocarbon-based groups;  $r$ ,  $s$  and  $t$ , which may be identical or different, are integers from 2 to 6;  $r_1$  and  $t_1$ , which may be identical or different, are 0 or 1;  $r_2+r_1=2r$  and  $t_1+t_2=2t$ ,  $y$  is an integer from 1 to 10,  $x$  and  $z$ , which may be identical or different, are integers from 0 to 10,  $X^-$  is an organic or inorganic simple or complex anion, with the proviso that the sum  $x+y+z$  is from 1 to 15, that when  $x$  is 0  $R_{23}$  denotes  $R_{27}$  and that when  $z$  is 0  $R_{25}$  denotes  $R_{29}$ .

The alkyl groups  $R_{22}$  may be linear or branched, and more particularly linear.

Preferably,  $R_{22}$  denotes a methyl, ethyl, hydroxyethyl or dihydroxypropyl group, and more particularly a methyl or ethyl group.

Advantageously, the sum  $x+y+z$  is from 1 to 10.

When  $R_{23}$  is a hydrocarbon-based group  $R_{27}$ , it may be long and contain from 12 to 22 carbon atoms, or may be short and contain from 1 to 3 carbon atoms.

When  $R_{25}$  is a hydrocarbon-based group  $R_{29}$ , it preferably contains 1 to 3 carbon atoms.

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Advantageously, R24, R26 and R28, which may be identical or different, are chosen from linear or branched, saturated or unsaturated C11-C21 hydrocarbon-based groups, and more particularly from linear or branched, saturated or unsaturated C11-C21 alkyl and alkenyl groups.

Preferably, x and z, which may be identical or different, are equal to 0 or 1.

Advantageously, y is equal to 1.

Preferably, r, s and t, which may be identical or different, are equal to 2 or 3, and even more particularly are equal to 2.

The anion X<sup>-</sup> is preferably a halide, preferably chloride, bromide or iodide, a (C1-C4)alkyl sulfate, (C1-C4)alkylsulfonate or (C1-C4)alkylarylsulfonate. However, use may be made of methanesulfonate, phosphate, nitrate, tosylate, an anion derived from an organic acid, such as acetate or lactate, or any other anion that is compatible with the ammonium bearing an ester function.

The anion X<sup>-</sup> is even more particularly chloride, methyl sulfate or ethyl sulfate.

Use is made more particularly, in the composition according to the invention, of the ammonium salts of formula (XIII) in which: R22 denotes a methyl or ethyl group, x and y are equal to 1, z is equal to 0 or 1, r, s and t are equal to 2; R23 is chosen from: the group —C(O)R26, methyl, ethyl or C14-C22 hydrocarbon-based groups, or a hydrogen atom, R25 is chosen from: the group —C(O)R28, or a hydrogen atom, R24, R26 and R28, which may be identical or different, are chosen from linear or branched, saturated or unsaturated C13-C17 hydrocarbon-based groups, and preferably from linear or branched, saturated or unsaturated C13-C17 alkyl and alkenyl groups.

Advantageously, the hydrocarbon-based groups are linear.

Among the compounds of formula (XIII), examples that may be mentioned include salts, especially the chloride or methyl sulfate, of diacyloxyethyl dimethylammonium, diacyloxyethyl hydroxyethyl methylammonium, monoacyloxyethyl dihydroxyethyl methylammonium, triacyloxyethyl methylammonium or monoacyloxyethyl hydroxyethyl dimethylammonium, and mixtures thereof. The acyl groups preferably contain 14 to 18 carbon atoms and are derived more particularly from a plant oil such as palm oil or sunflower oil. When the compound contains several acyl groups, these groups may be identical or different.

These products are obtained, for example, by direct esterification of triethanolamine, triisopropanolamine, an alkyldiethanolamine or an alkyl diisopropanolamine, which are optionally oxyalkylenated, with fatty acids or with mixtures of fatty acids of plant or animal origin, or by transesterification of the methyl esters thereof. This esterification is followed by quaternization by means of an alkylating agent such as an alkyl halide, preferably methyl or ethyl halide, a dialkyl sulfate, preferably dimethyl or diethyl sulfate, methyl methanesulfonate, methyl para-toluenesulfonate, glycol chlorohydrin or glycerol chlorohydrin.

Such compounds are sold, for example, under the names Dehyquat® by the company Henkel, Stepanquat® by the company Stepan, Noxanium® by the company CECA or Rewoquat® WE 18 by the company Rewo-Witco.

The composition according to the invention may contain, for example, a mixture of quaternary ammonium monoester, diester and triester salts with a weight majority of diester salts.

Use may also be made of the ammonium salts containing at least one ester function that are described in U.S. Pat. Nos. 4,874,554 and 4,137,180.

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Use may also be made of the behenylhydroxypropyltrimethylammonium chloride sold, for example, by the company KAO under the name Quartamin BTC 131.

Preferably, the ammonium salts containing at least one ester function contain two ester functions.

Among the cationic surfactants, it is more particularly preferred to choose cetyltrimethylammonium, behenyltrimethylammonium and dipalmitoylethylhydroxyethyl-methylammonium salts, and mixtures thereof, and more particularly behenyltrimethylammonium chloride, cetyltrimethylammonium chloride, and dipalmitoylethylhydroxyethylammonium methosulfate, and mixtures thereof.

Preferably, the surfactant(s) is/are chosen from anionic surfactants, nonionic surfactants and mixtures thereof.

Preferably, the surfactant(s) is/are chosen from anionic surfactants, nonionic surfactants and mixtures thereof, preferentially from sulfated anionic surfactants, such as alkyl sulfates, ethoxylated C8-C24 fatty alcohols comprising from 1 to 200 ethylene oxide groups, ethoxylated C8-C30 fatty acid esters of sorbitan having from 1 to 30 ethylene oxide units, (C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>24</sub> alkyl)polyglycosides, and mixtures thereof.

More preferentially, the surfactant(s) is/are chosen from nonionic surfactants, better still from (C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>24</sub> alkyl)polyglycosides, even better still from (C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>24</sub> alkyl)polyglucosides such as: coco glucoside, caprylyl/capryl glucoside, lauryl glucoside and decyl glucoside.

When the composition comprises one or more surfactants, the total content of surfactant(s) in the composition preferably ranges from 0.01% to 20% by weight, more preferentially from 0.1% to 15% by weight, better still from 0.5% to 10% by weight, even better still from 1% to 8% by weight, relative to the total weight of the composition.

When the composition comprises one or more nonionic surfactants, the total content of nonionic surfactants in the composition preferably ranges from 0.01% to 20% by weight, more preferentially from 0.1% to 15% by weight, better still from 0.5% to 10% by weight, even better still from 1% to 8% by weight, relative to the total weight of the composition.

## Thickener

The composition according to the present invention may comprise one or more thickeners. For the purposes of the present invention, the term thickener is understood to mean an agent which, by its presence in the composition, makes it possible to increase the viscosity of said composition by at least 10 cPs, preferably by at least 200 cPs, at 25° C. and at a shear rate of 1 s<sup>-1</sup>. This viscosity can be measured using a cone/plate viscometer (Haake R600 rheometer or the like).

The thickener(s) can in particular be chosen from sodium chloride, fatty acid amides obtained from (C<sub>10</sub>-C<sub>30</sub>) carboxylic acid (coconut acid monoisopropanolamide, diethanolamide or monoethanolamide, oxyethylenated alkyl ether carboxylic acid monoethanolamide), thickening polymers other than associative polymers and in particular nonionic cellulosic polymers (hydroxyethylcellulose, hydroxypropylcellulose, carboxymethylcellulose), guar gum and nonionic derivatives thereof (hydroxypropyl guar), gums of microbial origin (xanthan gum, scleroglucan gum), crosslinked or non-crosslinked homopolymers and copolymers based on acrylic acid, on methacrylic acid or on acrylamidopropane-sulfonic acid, associative polymers, and mixtures thereof.

The thickening polymers may be chosen from associative polymers and non-associative polymers.

For the purposes of the present invention, the term "associative polymers" means water-soluble polymers that are capable, in an aqueous medium, of reversibly associating with each other or with other molecules.

Their chemical structure comprises hydrophilic regions and hydrophobic regions characterized by at least one fatty chain preferably containing from 10 to 30 carbon atoms.

The associative polymer(s) that can be used according to the invention can be of anionic, cationic, amphoteric or nonionic type, such as the polymers sold under the names Pemulen TR1 or TR2 by the company Goodrich (INCI: Acrylates/C10<sup>-30</sup> Alkyl Acrylate Crosspolymer), Salcare SC90 by the company Ciba, ACULYN 22, 28, 33, 44 or 46 by the company Rohm & Haas and Elfacos T210 and T212 by the company Akzo.

Preferably, the associative polymers may be chosen from cellulosic polymers.

Preferably, the associative polymer(s) is/are chosen from celluloses modified by groups containing at least one fatty chain.

Preferentially, the associative polymer(s) may be chosen from hydroxyethylcelluloses modified with groups including at least one fatty chain, such as alkyl, arylalkyl or alkylaryl groups, or mixtures thereof, and in which the alkyl groups are preferably C<sub>8</sub>-C<sub>22</sub>, and hydroxyethylcelluloses modified with polyalkylene glycol alkylphenyl ether groups, and mixtures thereof, preferably cetylhydroxyethylcellulose.

Preferentially, the associative polymer(s) may be chosen from quaternized cellulose derivatives, preferably chosen from quaternized hydroxyethylcelluloses modified with groups comprising at least one fatty chain, such as linear or branched alkyl groups, linear or branched arylalkyl groups, or linear or branched alkylaryl groups, preferably linear or branched alkyl groups, these groups comprising at least 8 carbon atoms, in particular from 8 to 30 carbon atoms, better still from 10 to 24, or even from 10 to 14, carbon atoms; or mixtures thereof, and even better still polyquaternium-67.

The thickening polymers may also be chosen from non-associative polymers, and in particular nonionic cellulosic polymers (hydroxyethylcellulose, hydroxypropylcellulose, carboxymethylcellulose), guar gum and nonionic derivatives thereof (hydroxypropyl guar), gums of microbial origin (xanthan gum, scleroglucan gum), crosslinked or non-crosslinked homopolymers and copolymers based on acrylic acid, on methacrylic acid or on acrylamidopropanesulfonic acid, and mixtures thereof.

Among the non-associative polymers, it is also possible to choose an anionic (meth)acrylic polymer such as (meth) acrylic acid homopolymers or copolymers. Mention may be made, for example, of compounds with the INCI name Carbomer.

Preferably, the non-associative polymers are chosen from guar gums, xanthan gum, and (meth)acrylic acid homopolymers or copolymers.

According to a preferred embodiment, the thickener is chosen from associative or non-associative thickening polymers.

According to a preferred embodiment, the thickener is chosen from non-associative thickening polymers, more preferentially from guar gums.

Guar gums usable according to the invention can be nonionic or cationic.

According to the invention, use may be made of chemically modified or unmodified nonionic guar gums.

The unmodified nonionic guar gums are, for example, the products sold under the name Vidogum GH 175 by the company Unipeptine and under the names Meypro-Guar 50 and Jaguar C by the company Rhodia Chimie.

The modified nonionic guar gums that may be used according to the invention are preferably modified with C1-C6 hydroxyalkyl groups.

Among the hydroxyalkyl groups, mention may be made, by way of example, of hydroxymethyl, hydroxyethyl, hydroxypropyl and hydroxybutyl groups.

These guar gums are well known from the prior art and may be prepared, for example, by reacting corresponding alkene oxides, for instance, propylene oxides, with the guar gum so as to obtain a guar gum modified with hydroxypropyl groups.

The degree of hydroxyalkylation, which corresponds to the number of alkylene oxide molecules consumed by the number of free hydroxyl functions present on the guar gum, preferably ranges from 0.4 to 1.2.

Such nonionic guar gums optionally modified with hydroxyalkyl groups are sold, for example, under the trade names Jaguar HP8, Jaguar HP60 and Jaguar HP120, Jaguar DC 293 and Jaguar HP 105 by the company Meyhall, or under the name Galactasol 4H4FD2 by the company Aqualon.

Also suitable for use are nonionic guar gums modified with hydroxyalkyl groups, more especially hydroxypropyl groups, modified with groups comprising at least one C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>30</sub> fatty chain. Examples of such compounds that may be mentioned include, inter alia, the product Esaflor HM 22® (C<sub>22</sub> alkyl chain) sold by the company Lamberti, and the products RE210-18® (C<sub>14</sub> alkyl chain) and RE205-1® (C<sub>20</sub> alkyl chain) sold by the company Rhone-Poulenc.

The cationic guar gums that may more particularly be used according to the invention are guar gums comprising trialkylammonium cationic groups. Preferably, 2% to 30% and more preferentially still 5% to 20% by number of the hydroxyl functions of these guar gums bear trialkylammonium cationic groups.

Among these trialkylammonium groups, mention may most particularly be made of the trimethylammonium and triethylammonium groups.

Even more preferentially, these groups represent from 5% to 20% by weight relative to the total weight of the modified guar gum.

According to the invention, a guar gum modified with 2,3-epoxypropyltrimethylammonium chloride is preferably used.

These guar gums modified with cationic groups are products already known per se and are, for example, described in U.S. Pat. Nos. 3,589,578 and 4,013,307. Such products are moreover notably sold under the trade names Jaguar C13 S, Jaguar C 15 and Jaguar C 17 by the company Meyhall.

Preferably, a nonionic guar gum is used and, among these nonionic guar gums, more particularly guar gums modified with hydroxyalkyl groups.

When the composition comprises one or more thickeners, the total content of thickener(s) preferably ranges from 0.01% to 20% by weight, more preferentially from 0.05% to 10% by weight, better still from 0.1% to 5% by weight, even better still from 0.2% to 3% by weight, relative to the total weight of the composition.

When the composition comprises one or more thickening polymers, the total content of thickening polymer(s) preferably ranges from 0.01% to 20% by weight, more preferentially from 0.05% to 10% by weight, better still from 0.1% to 5% by weight, even better still from 0.2% to 3% by weight, relative to the total weight of the composition.

When the composition comprises one or more guar gums, the total content of guar gum(s) preferably ranges from 0.01% to 20% by weight, more preferentially from 0.05% to

10% by weight, better still from 0.1% to 5% by weight, even better still from 0.2% to 3% by weight, relative to the total weight of the composition.

#### Alkaline Agent

The composition according to the present invention may comprise one or more mineral, organic or hybrid alkaline agents.

Preferably, the composition according to the present invention comprises one or more mineral, organic or hybrid alkaline agents.

For the purposes of the present invention, the terms "alkaline agent" and "basifying agent" are used interchangeably.

The mineral basifying agent(s) is/are preferably chosen from aqueous ammonia, alkali metal carbonates or bicarbonates such as sodium (hydrogen)carbonate and potassium (hydrogen)carbonate, alkali metal or alkaline-earth metal phosphates such as sodium phosphates or potassium phosphates, sodium or potassium hydroxides, and mixtures thereof.

The organic basifying agent(s) is/are preferably chosen from alkanolamines, amino acids, organic amines, oxyethylenated and/or oxypropylenated ethylenediamines, 1,3-diaminopropane, 1,3-diamino-2-propanol, spermine or spermidine and mixtures thereof.

The term "alkanolamine" is intended to mean an organic amine comprising a primary, secondary or tertiary amine function, and one or more linear or branched C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub> alkyl groups bearing one or more hydroxyl radicals.

Organic amines chosen from alkanolamines such as monoalkanolamines, dialkanolamines or trialkanolamines comprising one to three identical or different C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> hydroxyalkyl radicals are in particular suitable for carrying out the invention.

In particular, the alkanolamine(s) is/are chosen from monoethanolamine (MEA), diethanolamine, triethanolamine, monoisopropanolamine, diisopropanolamine, N,N-dimethylethanolamine, 2-amino-2-methyl-1-propanol, triisopropanolamine, 2-amino-2-methyl-1,3-propanediol, 3-amino-1,2-propanediol, 3-dimethylamino-1,2-propanediol, tris(hydroxymethyl)aminomethane and mixtures thereof.

Advantageously, the amino acids are basic amino acids comprising an additional amine function. Such basic amino acids are preferably chosen from histidine, lysine, arginine, ornithine and citrulline.

The organic amine may also be chosen from organic amines of heterocyclic type. Besides histidine that has already been mentioned in the amino acids, mention may in particular be made of pyridine, piperidine, imidazole, triazole, tetrazole and benzimidazole. The organic amine may also be chosen from amino acid dipeptides. As amino acid dipeptides that may be used in the present invention, mention may notably be made of carnosine, anserine and balenine. The organic amine may also be chosen from compounds comprising a guanidine function. As amines of this type other than arginine that may be used in the present invention, mention may especially be made of creatine, creatinine, 1,1-dimethylguanidine, 1,1-diethylguanidine, glycoamine, metformin, agmatine, n-amidoalanine, 3-guanidinopropionic acid, 4-guanidinobutyric acid and 2-([amino(imino)methyl]amino)ethane-1-sulfonic acid.

Use may be made in particular of guanidine carbonate or monoethanolamine hydrochloride as hybrid compounds.

The alkaline agent(s) that may be used according to the invention is/are preferably chosen from alkanolamines such as monoethanolamine, diethanolamine, triethanolamine;

aqueous ammonia, carbonates or bicarbonates such as sodium (hydrogen)carbonate and potassium (hydrogen)carbonate and mixtures thereof, more preferentially from aqueous ammonia and alkanolamines, better still from alkanolamines.

When the composition comprises at least one alkaline agent, the total content of the alkaline agent(s) preferably ranges from 0.1% to 40% by weight, more preferentially from 0.5% to 30% by weight, better still from 1% to 20% by weight, even better still from 2% to 10% by weight, relative to the total weight of the composition.

According to one embodiment, the pH of the composition comprising at least one alkaline agent is between 8 and 13; preferably between 9 and 12.

The pH of the composition may be adjusted to the desired value by means of acidic or alkaline agent(s) commonly used in the dyeing of keratin fibres, such as those described hereinabove, or alternatively using buffer systems known to those skilled in the art.

#### Solvents

The composition according to the invention may also comprise at least one organic solvent.

Examples of organic solvents that may be mentioned include linear or branched C<sub>2</sub> to C<sub>4</sub> alkanols, such as ethanol and isopropanol; polyols and polyol ethers, for instance 2-butoxyethanol, glycerol, propylene glycol, dipropylene glycol, propylene glycol monomethyl ether, diethylene glycol monomethyl ether and monoethyl ether, and also aromatic alcohols or ethers, for instance benzyl alcohol or phenoxyethanol, and mixtures thereof.

The organic solvent(s) may be present in an amount ranging from 0.01% to 30% by weight, preferably ranging from 2% to 25% by weight, relative to the total weight of the composition.

In addition, the composition according to the invention is preferably an aqueous composition. The composition preferably comprises water in an amount of greater than or equal to 5% by weight, preferably greater than or equal to 10% by weight, and better still greater than or equal to 15% by weight, relative to the total weight of the composition.

#### Additives

The composition according to the invention may optionally comprise one or more additives, different from the compounds of the invention and among which mention may be made of cationic, anionic, nonionic or amphoteric polymers or mixtures thereof, other than those described hereinabove, antidandruff agents, anti-seborrhoeic agents, agents for preventing hair loss and/or for promoting hair regrowth, vitamins and provitamins including panthenol, sunscreens, mineral or organic pigments, plasticizers, solubilizers, opacifiers or pearlescent agents, antioxidants, hydroxy acids, fragrances, preservatives, and sequestrants other than N,N-dicarboxymethylglutamic acid and its salts.

Of course, those skilled in the art will take care to choose this or these optional additional compound(s) so that the advantageous properties intrinsically associated with the composition according to the invention are not, or not substantially, detrimentally affected by the envisioned addition(s).

The above additives may generally be present in an amount, for each of them, of between 0 and 20% by weight relative to the total weight of the ready-to-use composition.

According to a preferred embodiment, the composition according to the invention comprises:

at least one fatty substance, the total content of fatty substance being greater than or equal to 30% by weight, relative to the total weight of the composition,

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at least one compound chosen from N,N-dicarboxymethylglutamic acid, its salts and mixtures thereof,  
at least one oxidation dye and  
at least one alkaline agent.

According to a particular embodiment, the composition according to the invention does not comprise chemical oxidizing agents.

According to a particular embodiment, the composition according to the invention comprises:

at least one fatty substance, the total content of fatty substance being greater than or equal to 30% by weight, relative to the total weight of the composition,  
at least one compound chosen from N,N-dicarboxymethylglutamic acid, its salts and mixtures thereof,  
at least one oxidation coupler,  
at least one oxidation base,  
at least one surfactant, and  
at least one alkaline agent.

Process

The present invention also relates to a process for dyeing and/or lightening keratin fibres, preferably the hair, which comprises the step of applying to said keratin fibres an effective amount of a composition as described previously.

Preferably, the process according to the invention is a process for dyeing keratin fibres, preferably the hair.

The composition may be applied to wet or dry keratin fibres. On conclusion of the treatment, the keratin fibres are optionally rinsed with water, optionally washed with a shampoo and then rinsed with water, before being dried or left to dry.

According to one embodiment, the composition according to the invention is mixed at the moment of use with a composition comprising at least one chemical oxidizing agent, preferably hydrogen peroxide.

Preferably, the pH of such composition is between 8 and 11, preferably between 9 and 10.7.

According to another embodiment, the composition according to the invention comprises at least one oxidizing agent, preferably hydrogen peroxide.

According to this embodiment, at the moment of use, the composition according to the invention results from the mixing of at least two compositions:

a dye composition comprising:

at least one fatty substance, the total content of fatty substance being greater than or equal to 30% by weight, relative to the total weight of the composition,

at least one compound chosen from N,N-dicarboxymethylglutamic acid, its salts and mixtures thereof,  
at least one oxidation dye and/or at least one alkaline agent, and

an oxidizing composition comprising one or more chemical oxidizing agents, preferably hydrogen peroxide.

According to one embodiment, the process according to the invention comprises a step of mixing the composition according to the invention with an oxidizing composition comprising at least one chemical oxidizing agent. This mixing step is preferably performed at the moment of use, just before applying the composition resulting from the mixing to the hair.

According to this embodiment, the process for dyeing and/or lightening keratin fibres, preferably the hair, according to the invention, comprises the step of applying, to the keratin fibres, a composition resulting from the mixing, at the moment of use, of at least two compositions:

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a) a composition comprising

at least one fatty substance, the total content of fatty substance being greater than or equal to 30% by weight, relative to the total weight of the composition,

at least one compound chosen from N,N-dicarboxymethylglutamic acid, its salts and mixtures thereof,  
at least one oxidation dye and/or at least one alkaline agent, and

b) an oxidizing composition comprising one or more chemical oxidizing agents, preferably hydrogen peroxide.

In a preferred embodiment, the process for dyeing and/or lightening keratin fibres, preferably the hair, according to the invention, comprises the step of applying, to the keratin fibres, a composition resulting from the mixing, at the moment of use, of at least two compositions:

a) a composition comprising:

at least one fatty substance, the total content of fatty substance being greater than or equal to 30% by weight, relative to the total weight of the composition,

at least one compound chosen from N,N-dicarboxymethylglutamic acid, its salts and mixtures thereof,  
at least one oxidation dye,  
at least one alkaline agent,

and

b) an oxidizing composition comprising one or more chemical oxidizing agents, preferably hydrogen peroxide.

More particularly, the chemical oxidizing agent(s) is/are chosen from hydrogen peroxide, urea peroxide, alkali metal bromates or ferricyanides, peroxygenated salts, for instance persulfates, perborates, peracids and precursors thereof and percarbonates of alkali metals or alkaline-earth metals, and mixtures thereof, preferably hydrogen peroxide.

The oxidizing composition is preferably an aqueous composition. In particular, it comprises more than 5% by weight of water, preferably more than 10% by weight of water and even more advantageously more than 20% by weight of water.

It may also comprise one or more organic solvents chosen from those listed previously; these solvents more particularly representing, when they are present, from 1% to 40% by weight and preferably from 5% to 30% by weight, relative to the weight of the oxidizing composition.

The oxidizing composition also preferably comprises one or more acidifying agents. Among the acidifying agents, examples that may be mentioned include mineral or organic acids, for instance hydrochloric acid, orthophosphoric acid, sulfuric acid, carboxylic acids, for instance acetic acid, tartaric acid, citric acid or lactic acid, and sulfonic acids.

The oxidizing composition may additionally comprise fatty substances such as those described hereinabove, preferably chosen from fatty alcohols, liquid hydrocarbons comprising more than 16 carbon atoms and mixtures thereof, surfactants and polymers.

Usually, the pH of the oxidizing composition, when it is aqueous, is less than 7.

Preferably, the oxidizing composition comprises hydrogen peroxide as oxidizing agent, in aqueous solution, the concentration of which ranges, more particularly, from 0.1% to 50%, more particularly between 0.5% and 20% and even more preferentially between 1% and 15% by weight, relative to the weight of the oxidizing composition.

Preferably, at least one of the compositions used in steps a) and/or b) is aqueous.

Kit

Another subject of the invention is a multi-compartment device, preferably comprising two compartments, for dyeing keratin fibres, preferably the hair, at least a first compartment containing the composition according to the invention and at least a second compartment containing an oxidizing composition as described above.

The compositions of the device according to the invention are packaged in separate compartments, optionally accompanied by suitable application means which may be identical or different, such as fine brushes, coarse brushes or sponges.

The device mentioned above may also be equipped with a means for dispensing the desired mixture on the hair, for instance the devices described in patent FR 2 586 913.

Finally, the present invention relates to the use of a composition as described above, for dyeing keratin fibres, and in particular the hair.

The following examples serve to illustrate the invention without, however, being limiting in nature.

EXAMPLES

In the examples that follow, all the amounts are given as weight percentage of active material (AM) relative to the total weight of the composition (unless stated otherwise).  
Compositions A

Composition A1 according to the present invention and comparative composition A2 were prepared using the ingredients of which the contents are indicated in the table below:

TABLE 1

	A1 (invention)	A2 (comparative)
ASCORBIC ACID	0.12	0.12
MONOETHANOLAMINE	4.74	4.74
SODIUM METABISULFITE	0.22	0.22
PARAFFINUM LIQUIDUM (liquid petroleum jelly)	60	60
2-AMINO-3-HYDROXYPYRIDINE	0.1	0.1
HYDROXYBENZOMORPHOLINE	0.35	0.35
HYDROXYPROPYL GUAR	1	1
2-METHYL-5-HYDROXYETHYLAMINOPHENOL	0.05	0.05
SODIUM LAURYL SULFATE	1.24	1.24
HYDROXYETHYL-p-PHENYLENEDIAMINE SULFATE	0.8	0.8
COCO-GLUCOSIDE	3	3
PEG-40 HYDROGENATED CASTOR OIL	1	1
TETRASODIUM GLUTAMATE DIACETATE (GLDA)	0.1	—
Ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid (EDTA)	—	0.2
Water	qs 100	qs 100

Oxidizing Composition

The oxidizing composition B was prepared from the ingredients of which the contents are indicated in the table below:

TABLE 2

	B
HYDROGEN PEROXIDE	6
CETEARYL ALCOHOL	6
STEARETH-20	5
PEG-4 RAPESEEDAMIDE	1.2
TETRASODIUM ETIDRONATE	0.06
TETRASODIUM PYROPHOSPHATE	0.04

TABLE 2-continued

	B
SODIUM SALICYLATE	0.035
PARAFFINUM LIQUIDUM (liquid petroleum jelly)	20
POLYQUATERNIUM-6	0.2
GLYCERIN	0.5
HEXADIMETHRINE CHLORIDE	0.15
TOCOPHEROL	0.1
PHOSPHORIC ACID	qs pH 2.2
Water	qs 100

Dyeing Protocol

The compositions A1 and A2 are each mixed with the oxidizing composition B in a 1+1 weight ratio.

Each of the mixtures is applied to locks of hair containing 90% natural white (NW) hair in a proportion of 5 g of mixture per 1 g of hair.

After a leave-on time of 30 minutes on a hot plate at 27° C., the hair is rinsed, washed with L'Oreal Professionnel Pro Classics universal concentrated shampoo, diluted to 10%, and dried.

Results

The colouring of the hair is evaluated in the L\*a\*b\* system, using a Konica Minolta CM-3600A spectrocoulorimeter (illumiant D65, angle 10°, specular component included) in the CIELab system.

In this system, L\* represents the lightness. The lower the value of L\*, the darker and more powerful the colouring obtained. The chromaticity is measured by the values a\* and b\*, a\* representing the red/green axis and b\* the yellow/blue axis.

The build-up is represented by the colour difference ΔE between the dyed and undyed locks of natural hair, ΔE being obtained from the formula:

$$\Delta E = \sqrt{(L^* - L_0^*)^2 + (a^* - a_0^*)^2 + (b^* - b_0^*)^2}$$

in which L\* represents the intensity and a\* and b\* the chromaticity of the dyed hair and L<sub>0</sub>\* represents the intensity and a<sub>0</sub>\* and b<sub>0</sub>\* the chromaticity of the undyed hair. The greater the value of ΔE, the better the colour build-up.

The results are summarized in the following table. The compositions are either prepared and applied without a storage period (T0), or are stored beforehand for 2 months at 45° C. before being used (2M45).

TABLE 3

	L*	a*	b*	ΔE
Undyed lock	66.44	0.33	14.46	
A1 + B (invention) at t <sub>0</sub>	31.66	9.4	12.53	36
A1 + B (invention) after storage for 2 months at 45° C.	30.42	9.1	11.41	37.21
A2 + B (comparative) at t <sub>0</sub>	28.68	9.21	10.68	38.98
A2 + B (comparative) after storage for 2 months at 45° C.	30.88	9.22	11.14	36.81

The composition according to the invention A1 is more stable over time compared to the comparative composition A2. Composition A1 makes it possible to obtain colourings which are equivalent in terms of build-up and strength based on compositions A1 used just after preparation or after 2 months of storage at 45° C., even with a content of GLDA which is 50% less than the content of EDTA of the comparative composition. In comparison, the colouring based on composition A2 after 2 months of storage at 45° C. shows a

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loss in strength and a significant loss in colour build-up compared to the colouring based on composition A2 used just after its preparation.

The invention claimed is:

1. A composition comprising:
  - i) at least one fatty substance in a total amount of at least 30% by weight, relative to the total weight of the composition,
  - ii) at least one compound chosen from N,N-dicarboxymethylglutamic acid, salts thereof, or mixtures thereof, and
  - iii) at least one oxidation dye, at least one alkaline agent, or mixtures of two or more thereof.
2. The composition of claim 1, wherein the at least one fatty substance comprises at least one liquid fatty substance.
3. The composition of claim 1, wherein the at least one fatty substance comprises at least one solid fatty substance chosen from solid fatty acids, solid fatty alcohols, solid esters of fatty acids, solid esters of fatty alcohols, waxes, ceramides, or mixtures of two or more thereof.
4. The composition of claim 1, wherein the total amount of fatty substance(s) is at least 35% by weight, relative to the total weight of the composition.
5. The composition of claim 2, wherein the total amount of liquid fatty substance(s) is at least 35% by weight, relative to the total weight of the composition.
6. The composition of claim 1, wherein the at least one compound is chosen from N,N-dicarboxymethylglutamic acid, alkali metal salts thereof, or mixtures of two or more thereof.
7. The composition of claim 1, wherein the at least one compound is tetrasodium glutamate diacetate.
8. The composition of claim 1, wherein the total amount of compound(s) chosen from N,N-dicarboxymethylglutamic acid, salts thereof, or mixtures thereof ranges from 0.001% to 15% by weight, relative to the total weight of the composition.
9. The composition of claim 1, wherein the at least one oxidation dye is chosen from oxidation couplers.
10. The composition of claim 1, wherein the at least one oxidation dye is chosen from 6-hydroxybenzomorpholine, hydroxyethyl-3,4-methylenedioxyaniline, 2-amino-5-ethylphenol, addition salts thereof, solvates thereof, solvates of their salts thereof, or mixtures of two or more thereof.
11. The composition of claim 1, wherein the at least one oxidation dye is chosen from oxidation bases.
12. The composition of claim 1, wherein the at least one oxidation dye is chosen from para-phenylenediamines, bis(phenyl)alkylenediamines, para-aminophenols, ortho-ami-

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nophenols, heterocyclic bases, addition salts thereof, solvates thereof, solvates of their salts thereof, or mixtures of two or more thereof.

13. The composition of claim 1, further comprising at least one surfactant.
14. The composition of claim 13, wherein the at least one surfactant is chosen from anionic surfactants, nonionic surfactants, or mixtures of two or more thereof.
15. The composition of claim 1, further comprising at least one alkaline agent.
16. The composition of claim 15, wherein the at least one alkaline agent is chosen from alkanolamines.
17. The composition of claim 1, wherein the composition is free of any chemical oxidizing agent.
18. The composition of claim 1, further comprising at least one chemical oxidizing agent.
19. A method for lightening and/or dyeing keratin fibers, comprising:
  - a) mixing a dye composition (A) with an oxidizing composition (B),
 

wherein the dye composition (A) comprises:

    - i) at least one fatty substance in a total amount of at least 30% by weight, relative to the total weight of the composition,
    - ii) at least one compound chosen from N,N-dicarboxymethylglutamic acid, salts thereof, or mixtures of two or more thereof, and
    - iii) at least one oxidation dye, at least one alkaline agent, or mixtures of two or more thereof; and

wherein the oxidizing composition (B) comprises at least one chemical oxidizing agent; and
  - b) applying the mixture to the keratin fibers.
20. A kit comprising:
  - a first compartment comprising a dye composition comprising:
    - i) at least one fatty substance in a total amount of at least 30% by weight, relative to the total weight of the composition,
    - ii) at least one compound chosen from N,N-dicarboxymethylglutamic acid, salts thereof, or mixtures of two or more thereof, and
    - iii) at least one oxidation dye, at least one alkaline agent, or mixtures of two or more thereof; and
  - a second compartment comprising an oxidizing composition comprising at least one chemical oxidizing agent.

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